THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Ships, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Tonnait Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,717—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3036	560	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 27th "
BL	GANGES	4206	400	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3036	560	C. Gadd	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5000	1000	J. Grman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3036	560	C. Gadd	8th "
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL	ARCADIA	6371	1500	W. R. Andrews	29th "
†	ASSAM	3036	560	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	900	I. Reeves	13th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2979	500	G. W. H. Browne	20th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	900	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	——	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3 500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	13th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 1,457 tons, Captain DETTLEIBEN, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2; Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, Gwadur Muscat, Jask, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price Bottles Rs. 35 ; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 19 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles . 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 23 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Rs.
Glass Juga...28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 30 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 16 0 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour, and deliciously soft to the taste.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour and bouquet.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 24 8 } cash.

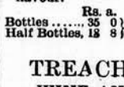
FINE MOSELLE.
Fine full flavour.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 32 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 18 8 } cash.

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich delicious bouquet.
Rs. a.
Bottles ..... 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. 25 0 } cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.



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EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

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12½ PER CENT. CASH DISCOUNT.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
20 0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 11 0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
20 0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 11 0
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
25 0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 19 8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23 0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12 8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
33 0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chambertin	17 0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
21 0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11 8
		A good light refreshing Wine.		
24 0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12 8
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
33 0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17 8

Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes ; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.
All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION FREE BY POST.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, {MARCKS & CO., LD.,} POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement	Rs.	25
Do. crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	"	30
Do. hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable	"	35
Do. hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size	"	35
Do. double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch	"	35
Do. hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size	"	40
Do. half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws	"	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size	"	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price	"	50
Do. do. do. hunting	"	65
Do. do. do. ¾-hunting	"	60
Do. half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate	"	60
Do. hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance	"	75
Do. crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case	"	85

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	a.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
" " " Court Shoes, "	8	0	"
" Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, "	12	8	"
" " Court " "	7	8	"
" " " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	"
" Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	"
" " Court "	6	8	"
" Tan Suede Court Shoes	6	8	"
" Slate " "	6	8	"
" Tuscan " "	6	8	"
" Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	"
" " " beaded Toes ... from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	"
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	"
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	"

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERAB

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE B
IMPORTANT TO ALL

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all co
much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual,
He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined wit active principles of other well-known medicina ts, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, con, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in h proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter p ly unequalled.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTE
Once upon a midnight d
weary,
With sleeplessness, lon
While I strove in vain
a tapping,
As of some one gently
door!
"It's Doctor Draught
chamber door."
Oh! distinctly I remem
And in every single me
Eagerly I wished the
borrow
From drugs surcease
galore:
And I asked if I should
Quoth
"Your chest is bad,
always hurting.
And your liver is so
And your heart's so
sleep entreating
While from weakne
pore"—
But, Doctor, when sha
my door?"
Quoth the Doc
Presently my soul grew
longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM
implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping
In the sweet refreshing nap
pore:
And with neuralgia, palpita
chitis.
I was troubled
Now, to all within my hear
ments fearing.
I will give the good advice I re
See that Evans' stamp's unbro
the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE B
and praised of yore.
Merely this, and noth

FRAUDULENT COUN
WE are particularly anxious to
against the attempts of some mem
pass substitutes or even counterfei
tion. Ask plainly for GWILYM EV
BITTERS, and see that the name G
is on label, capsule, and bottle. Eve
of the laboratory is prepared accordi
and under his direct management. So
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and m
patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and
bears the words "GWILYM EVANS
BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TA
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of hon
monials will receive copy on application to a
Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made t
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.
He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to
BAPURAO DADA, Pleader.
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Manaman treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th September, 1889.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four onter corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY ANDPOONA.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES, WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED, and KEY BOXES, LOCKS and PADLOCKS, of sizes and descriptions.

Special quotation to Merchants.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1847.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon on 18th September 1889, for the supply of 3,300 tons of SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL.

Copies of conditions and any necessary information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Port Trustees do not bind the mselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Karachi, 23rd Aug. 1889.

NOTICE.

B. G. T. P. RAILWAY.

THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF of the abovenamed Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (6,000) six tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL, hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED COAL, to be taken into country craft, ssels in Bombay Harbour and deliver- thownagar Bunder. Tenders, which by an earnest-fee of Rs. 2.5 0 (in nment Papers) will be received up t October 1889, and should be "or Coal." The Manager and s the right of rejecting any or of tender can be had on appli-

The STOREKEEPER, way, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

NIVERSITY.

ceed, in the month TION of a TAGORE term of one year, to 1890. Rs. 10,000 per annum, to deliver a course of ae of the following

India. to Marriage, Dower, of Minors accord-

Marriage, Dower, ip of Minors accord-

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are requested to gistrar on or before ne time to state on subjects they are

. ROWE, Offg. Registrar.

DICATURE AT

TE JURISDICTION.

of the United Kingdom Queen, Defender of the

ation of the property and late of Bombay, Hindoo

PRAGJI KA- RJI SHIRAJ. ERCHAND IN- ased ..... Petitioners,

ing to have any interest abovenamed deceased are see the Proceedings, if they t Letters of Administration.

SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at th day of August, in the year nd Eight Hundred and Eighty- rd year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

BANAJEE, 7th day of Aug. 1889. ssrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW and HEMMING, Petitioners' Attorneys.

R PANDURANG.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
hysiology and Hygiene	5	4
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getable Materia Medica of W. India	10	0
ciples and Practice of Medicine, 2	24	0
t Encyclopœdia, Illustrated	2	4
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Exercise Books, MSS, pages 100, ruled papers, Superior, neatly bound..... Rs. 2-4 per doz. By post 3 0

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Forbes's Persian Grammar	7	12
Ivanoff's Russian Grammar	4	0
Max Muller's India; what can it teach us?	7	12
Hunter's Indian Empire	13	4
Haug's Essays on the Parsis	10	0
Weber's History of Indian Literature	6	8
M. William's Modern India and the Indians	8	12

SUNDER PANDURANG,

Bookseller, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on the 5th instant, at which the following gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Chairman.
George Cotton Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.
Damoderdas Tapidas, Esq.
Cursondas Vallubhdas, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Runchordas Narotamdas, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.
Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Esq.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held in the rooms of the Association on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of working short time in the Bombay Mills, on account of the present condition of the trade. The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th September 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

PERSONS requiring anything in Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful Presents, would do well on inquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS' Cheapest House.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROP, a purely vegetable preparation, if used in proper doses and in time, is a certain and unfailing specific for Cholera and Diarrhœa. Hand-bills containing numerous certificates of cures to be had of S.B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

ON VIEW—Mr. R. Shivewright's bona-fide AUCTION SALE of valuable Furniture, Victoria, Double Harness, &c., at No. 3, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a Coursing Italian GREYHOUND, very fast, recently imported. Apply MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO., Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A thorough-bred English RETRIEVER and a Manchester Black and Tan TERRIER, at a low figure. No. 47, care of this office.

RE SALE OF NAIGAUM COTTON-CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—The Sale of the above Mill, including the Buildings, Outhouses, Machinery, &c., will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs NANU and HORMASJEE, Solicitors, 29, Medows Street.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA, Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 53 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, with a small share, in a well-established business. Apply to CAPITAL, care of this paper.

MONEYED PARTNER WANTED, for the purpose of extending a well-established business yielding excellent profits. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, a good-looking Arab HORSE, to carry a Lady; height 13-3 to 14-2. One regularly ridden by a Lady preferred. Address "B," care of this office.

WANTED a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary Rs. 50. No beer or wine (French, Swiss, or German preferred.) No Eurasian need apply. Two ayahs kept. Hills summer and winter. Good references required. Apply, stating age, nationality, capabilities, and giving references, to MRS. LLOYD, care of Major Lloyd, Garrison Instructor, Dalhousie, Punjab.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR House No. 70, Medows Street. Also Two Shops at Pydhoney, next to F. Bro's. Dispensary. Apply to H. B. Jejeebhoy.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

JAVA CIGARS equal to MANILLAS. Rs. 3 per box—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

APRICOTS IN SYRUP, and PEACHES IN JUICE, Re. one per tin.—BULL and Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Surdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 3-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TEAKWOOD BOARDS, viz:—

50 tons 3" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.
50 tons 5" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and superscribed:—"Tender for Teakwood Boards" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August 1889.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 1 main room in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 142 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 1,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Previous advertisements are hereby cancelled.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£19 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes ..... ,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... ,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0	12
Autumn Leaves	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	1	8
Swallow	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0	12
Assorted	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet ..... per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
Cinderella	0	12
Canvas Shell	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet ..... ,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet ..... ,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet ..... each	4	0
C-24 Cabinet ..... each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ..... per packet	0	12
Atacle and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0	12

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARMITAGE MACLEAN, under the signature of "AN OLD POLITICAL ORPHAN." Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Post free, 4 annas.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____

Address ____

Occupation ____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be accredit to 40, 45·55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LIFE REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other well-known poets; by W. F. M. PARRY. Re. 1-8 postage, extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	6 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	1 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	0 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	15 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,

Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, --
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, --
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, --
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, --
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, --

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	--
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	--
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 12 0	--

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, --
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, --
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, --
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, --
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, --
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, --

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	,, --
Margaux	,, 20 0	,, --

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, --
Margaux Medoc	,, 19 0	,, --

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. --
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 2	,, --
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 4	,, --
A Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 5	,, --
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 6	,, --
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 7	,, --
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	,, --
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	,, 20 0	,, --

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	----
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	----

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	-- --
,, ,, ,,	,, 22 8	----
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	----
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	,, 18 0	-- --

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ----
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Kiffa's Export Beer	,, 5 4	----

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	--
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	,, 18 0	--
,, Ditto	,, 15 0	--
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	--
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	--
SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2/- to 3l.	,, 0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 8	per tin

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	240 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	406	250	...		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0		225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0		560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		822
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,200	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		695
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		240		250nl.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		585xd
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75		800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,300	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	19	19	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	50	50	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,50	1,0	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	12	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,88	1 00	1,0	Rs. 25	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	5	Rs. 224	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	68	50	5	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,170
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,025
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 10	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	175
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,80	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
Dhun Mills. Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,0	Rs. 30	580
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,0	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	42	1,0	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,50	500	50	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0	1,0	ORs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	ORs. 50	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	1		100
Increased	1,488	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	950
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs.100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	633	Rs. 7	105
Marzon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	680
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		633	Rs. 10	395
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	789	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Ripon Mfg. Co. Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld,	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	850
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	00
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	107
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	10
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	139
Western India Flour M. Mcdy & Co.	000	1	126	Nil.	35 48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Jarolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 237
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 8-1
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
France	3 Do do.	74¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	1762
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do. 99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do. nil
China	60 Do.	do. 221½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	80·5

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	83·3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Justices' Election of a Councillor, Municipal Office.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kaveri (s), from Jedda; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Thibet (s), Hongkong; and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

FAIR.—The Upper Colaba fair will be held this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 9-50 on Thursday, the 12th inst.

Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,040; daily average, 162; total of new admissions, 964.

THEFT OF A SILVER CHAIN.—Babajee Hurry, residing at Dhunjee Street, reports the theft of a silver chain, valued at Rs. 50, from his room on Sunday last.

CAMA HOSPITAL.—Gratefully acknowledged:—Parsee clothing from Mrs. Jamsetjee Wadia, baby linen from Miss Critiah, and two pieces of calico from Morarjee Gocouldass and Co.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March .....Parade.....Stanislaus.
Selection .....On National Airs...Kappey.
Valse.....Laetetia.....Fahrbach.
Operatic Selection...Patience .....Sir A. Sullivan.
Dance .....Old Tapestry.....Boggette.
Polka (in galop time).Unter Donner und Blitz .....Straus.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-law, residing at Upper Colaba, reports the theft of a black japanned tin-box containing papers and jewellery, valued at Rs. 182, from his residence on Saturday last.

POLO.—There will be a match to-day at 5 o'clock between the Bombay Civilians and the 61st Regt., Civilians, stripes—Mr. Barton (capt), Mr. Philip, Mr. Summer, and Mr. Graham. The 61st Regt., white—Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, Capt. Bishop, and Mr. Lovett.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named Mali, aged about 30 years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning about 1 o'clock by jumping into a well on the Esplanade. She was taken out alive, and is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN ABUSIVE NEIGHBOUR.—A paragraph appeared in Saturday's issue to the effect that a man named Nusserwanjee was brought up at the Esplanade Police Court for using abusive language to one P. F. Bhandara, but that the latter not proving his case the accused was discharged. The complainant writes us saying: "I have proved my case, and the prisoner was warned and discharged, and ordered to live in peace with me."

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Abdool Curreem Babajee, a noted gambler and thief, against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions of theft and gaming, was again charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming with three cards and money in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora on Saturday last. The accused on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LOST.—Cowasjee Dinshaw, residing at the Fort, reports that he dropped a gold snake-pattern fingering set with three diamonds, valued at Rs. 100, somewhere between the Fort and Grant Road on the 5th instant.—Mr. Smith, the Dock-master of the Prince's Dock, reports the loss of a gold bracelet valued at Rs. 200. The bracelet was either dropped in a hack victoria or somewhere about the Prince's Dock on Friday last.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—Next week will be heard at the High Court a divorce suit in which the petitioner is Mr. R. D. Avers, a clerk in the office of the Boiler Inspector, and the respondent, Mrs. Clara Avers. The co-respondent, Benjamin Johnson, was a ward of the Administrator-General of Bombay ever since his birth, and came into a fortune of about Rs. 30,000 only the other day. He is just twenty years of age. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne are solicitors for the petitioner and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan is solicitor for the co-respondent.

EXCESSIVE DRAWS ON THE BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Burder and Bayley, appeared before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with Mr. E. M. Slater, the agent of the Bank of Bengal, and applied for a warrant of arrest against Hirji Govindram on a charge of forgery in respect of two drafts for Rs. 25,000 each, the allegation against the accused being that he signed himself as one Hirjee Sewjee. Mr. Burder, in applying for the warrant, said that in all probability the amount would be about two lakhs of rupees in a short time when the other bills fell due. The Magistrate, after questioning Mr. Slater, granted the application.

BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—The native shops in Bombay were ordered to be closed during the three last days of the Mohorum by the Abkari Collector. Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court a Parsee liquor-shop keeper, named Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, was charged with infringing that order. The accused was suspected of selling liquor to natives during the Mohorum, and the Abkari Inspector, Mr. W. R. Maidment, provided a couple of natives with marked coin, with instructions to go to the accused's shop and purchase liquor, which they did. A raid was then made on the shop by the men of the Abkari, and the accused was taken into custody, about five gallons of country liquor being found on the premises. On his own admission the accused was fined Rs. 250, or in default he was directed to be imprisoned for three months.

THE FANCY FAIR AT BANDORA.—A grand fancy fair in aid of the proposed Ladies' Reading Room and Library was held at Bandora on Sunday last on the occasion of the solemn celebration of the titular feast of Mount Mary's Church, which crowns the summit of Bandora Hill. The various stalls of the Fancy Bazaar, held by the Miss Valladares, Mrs. Fakirji Dinshaw, and several other ladies, were arranged with much taste and nicety, and the useful and fancy goods that bestrewed the tables met with a brisk sale. Costly silverware, beautifully finished, and fancy needle-work, writing desks, alabaster ornaments, and dolls of every description and size formed some of the principal articles of sale. A large and beautiful doll was greatly admired and met with a ready purchase. The decorations of the fancy bazaar were executed with artistic taste. Flags and bunting gaily floated at the entrance, while the interior was bedecked with festoons of artificial flowers interspersed with white lace. The band of St. Peter's was in attendance and performed some very pleasing pieces of music. The only shortcoming was the rather limited space; but nevertheless the fair was well attended and met with success. It may be mentioned that Mr. Fakirji Dinshaw, Miss Valladares, &c., were untiring in their zeal to bring the affair to a successful issue. The fair closes to-day.

MOUNT MARY'S FEAST, BANDORA.—This solemn feast was celebrated last Sunday. The crowd of pilgrims and local Roman Catholics was unusually large. Nearly 20,000 souls visit this sacred shrine annually. The police, in spite of the hard task to keep away the non-catholics who go there for the purpose of worship, kept excellent order during the divine services. The church, now under the vicarship of Rev. Fr. C. Pereira, has been further embellished and paved with marble. The vicar is also the president of the St. Victor's Musical Society, which played on the occasion. Hayden's Mass No. 3 Imperial was excellently executed by the musical body, wholly composed of East Indians. The few selections played during the intervals of vespers and mass were the productions of the bandmaster, Mr. J. P. Garrick, whose compositions promise to grow popular. The fair held in connection with this feast will continue for the whole of this week.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GUNNER.—A very strange accident, which resulted in the death of Gunner W. Draper, C-3 Royal Artillery, occurred at Kirkee on Saturday morning. The battery was out for parade, and while it was at the gallop, the deceased, who was seated on a limber, somehow fell over head foremost. The limber upset immediately after, and one of the wheels striking him on the knee caused a fracture. The unfortunate man was quickly conveyed to hospital, where he died from the injuries at two o'clock the same afternoon.—*Observer.*

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* HINDOOS.

THE Hindoos played their second big match of this season against the Parsees on Sunday last, when they met the Elphinstone Cricket Club. The match, which was looked forward to with much interest, was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and ended in an exciting finish. Though fixed for an earlier hour, game did not commence till 9-15. The Hindoos, winning the toss, sent in Mehta and Merchant to the bowling of Mody and Pundole. They commenced badly as they lost three wickets for five runs. Chonkar and Gosavi then made a short stand, and carried the score to 15, when Mody broke through Gosavi's defence, who was able to compile two after much careful play. Chonkar had made a beautiful hit for 6 off Mody. The next two batsmen did not add anything to the score. They were succeeded by Bhandari and Joshi, who offered some resistance to the bowlers, and succeeded in contributing 14 and 11 respectively. The innings closed for 43 runs, this result being mainly due to the excellent bowling of Mody and Pundole; the former bowled 15 overs, half of which were maidens, and took 6 wickets at the cost of 16 runs. The Elphinstonians then went in and, like their adversaries, began badly, as they stood 20 for three wickets. Kanga and Langrana then made a stand against the bowling of Chonkar and Gosavi. Chonkar was bowling with much precision and good effect. It was not till Doctor came in that the game was in any way lively. Dadina having joined him they kept up the partnership, and carried the score from 36 to 60. Doctor played fine cricket in free easy style, and contributed 30. The next three men made only 15 runs between themselves, when Pundole, the last wicket, was run out owing to a mistake on the part of his partner, leaving the score at 75. The feature of the Hindoo innings was the good wicket-keeping of Pooranik, who is the latest addition to the Hindoo strength, and is a new arrival from Poona. The Hindoos commenced their second innings at 5 o'clock with 32 runs to the bad. An hour that was left for play was hardly sufficient for either side to accomplish any thing in, and there was not much of interest left in the game. But it turned out otherwise. The Hindoos unfortunately lost 4 wickets for 9 runs in a short space of time. This changed the aspect of affairs, and it seemed that they might suffer an innings defeat. But thanks to the batting of Broker, Bhandari, and Joshi, who were the only men who scored anything, such a result was averted. At 6 when the stumps were drawn the Hindoos stood 43 runs for 7 wickets, out of which Joshi scored 15 by careful play, and Broker and Bhandari 13 and 9 (not out) respectively. Kanga's wicket-keeping was as usual very clever and smart. And Mody and Pundole again did valuable service with the ball. The Elphinstone Cricket Club won the match on the result of the first innings by 32 runs.

The following is the full score and bowling analysis:—

HINDOOS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D V Mehta b Mody	3	b Mody	0
M F Merchant c Mosidia b Mody	2	c Langrana b Pundole.	0
H R Broker b Pundole	0	c Dastoor b Mody	13
D M Chonker c Dastoor b Mody	7	run out	0
Gosavi b Mody	2	did not bat	
Bhandari b Mody	14	not out	9
L M Dalal b Pundole	0	did not bat	
B K Rao run out	0	b Mody	0
P J Joshi c Madon b Pundole	11	c Doctor b Pundole	15
Puranik not out	2	b Mody	0
R Vavarkar b Mody	0	did not bat	
Extras	2	Extras	6
	43		43

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

E N Davar b Chonkar	1
E M Madon b Chonkar	3
N F Langrana c Chonkar b Luxmi	9
D D Dastoor c Joshi b Luxmi	7
D H Daroovala c Rao b Chonkar	1
R E Mody b Chonkar	3
S B Doctor c Chonkar b Gosavi	30
H M Dadina b Chonkar	11
M P Mosidia c Puranik b Gosavi	1
D C Pundole run out	1
S P Mistry not out	2
Extras	6
	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	105	35	5	5
Luxmi	60	26	3	2
Gosavi	45	8	4	2
	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mody	76	16	8	6
Pundole	75	25	5	3
SECOND.				
Mody	58	16	4	4
Pundole	45	16	3	2
Doctor	10	5	1	0

BARONET *VS.* RALLI BROTHERS.

A MATCH was played between the above clubs, on Saturday last, and resulted in an easy victory of the Baronet by 102 runs. The club was represented in its full strength, with the exception of J. M. Framji Patell (the Parsee captain) M. Framjee, and Ayrton. As there was only one hour left to decide the result, the Baronet captain, Mr. Tapia, declared his innings at an end when nine wickets fell for 128 runs. The chief contributors were, N. Bharucha, 26 (not out); Gajrat, 22; Bapasola, 19; Pavri, 15; and Dubash, 10. Nayak was treated with respect, but all the other bowlers, including Chonkar, the best bowler of the Hindoos, were very roughly handled. Nayak took seven wickets for 55 runs, and Chonkar one for 65. The opposite party was soon disposed of for 26 runs only, out of which J. Dossabhoy alone was responsible for 17. N. Bharucha and Writer bowled remarkably well, the former taking two wickets for no runs, and the latter six for 9 runs. The annual match of the Baronet Club, with the Ahmednagar Gymkhana, will be played at Nagar, in October, instead of September.

BAND AND DRUMS 2ND GLOSTER REGIMENT *VS.* GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

PLAYED at Colaba and resulted in a win for the Bandsmen. The Band in their first innings made only 36, none of the batsmen getting into double figures, for which the bowling of Warner was chiefly accountable. The Dockyard team fell 8 runs behind in the first innings, and on the Bandsmen going in again they did much better than in their first try, putting together 80 runs, 46 of which, however, C. Herridge was accountable for, by vigorous hitting. The Dockyard played, did not grow discouraged at being 88 runs behind; and although they only managed to wipe out 50 of the deficit, they showed considerable capability in playing an uphill game.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

A SERIOUS strike of the dock labourers of London has been in progress since Thursday, 15th ult. The men have struck for increased pay and an alteration in the hours of the "turn" in taking on hands. A procession of the men escorted a deputation, headed by Mr. Tillett, the secretary of the union, to the City offices of the East and West India Docks on Friday the 16th where they had an interview with the managers. The strikers were informed that a concession had been made that the men should not be taken on for less than four hours at a "turn," but the managers would not give a decided promise to advance the pay as demanded. Under these circumstances the strikers resolved to hold out. The strike assumed larger proportions on Tuesday, the 20th, when no less than 12,000 were directly affected. The London, Victoria, Albert, East India, and West India Docks have been practically closed, and police have been stationed at the entrances. Besides the stevedores who joined the labourers on Monday the 19th, painters, cutters, and others have since joined the movement, and there have been endeavours to induce the gas-stokers to make common cause with their fellow-workmen. Several vessels are detained in dock, being unable to load or coal. A procession of workers on strike, about a mile in length, marched to the various docks on Tuesday, collecting money in the streets. The dislocation of commerce caused by the strike must result in a daily loss to the port of some thousands of pounds. Mr. C. M. Norwood, chairman of the Joint Committee of the Docks, stated on Tuesday, in reply to inquiries, that reports had been received from the superintendents and warehouse-keepers of the docks to the effect that the men were leaving work with great reluctance, and only because of threats from those already out. It is still said the directors have no intention of conceding the demands made by the strikers. The men are, however, apparently as firm in their resolution to abstain from work unless their demands are complied with. "If we grant this demand," says Mr. Norwood, "it means no more returns for our shareholders; and, moreover, the lapse of control of the docks from the company altogether." The strike, up to the time of going to press, appears to be spreading.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Pulley, Major, Bl, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, from England.
Steele, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from Poona.
Westmacott, Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Milin, Lieut, Ms, R A, 28th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Turner, Lieut, 16th Bo. Infy, 28th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Price, Surgn-Major, Bl, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Kettlewell, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, from England.
Hewitt, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Dalrymple, Lt-Col, Ms, Staff Corps, proceeding on leave, from Chaderghat.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Doveton, Col, Ms, S C, Civil Employ, proceeding on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Cartwright, Lieut, School of Musketry, to Karrachee.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Westmacott, Col, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Buck, Lieut, Bo Durham L I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 10th September, 1889.

1 The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. on the 12th instant. N. C officers and members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2 There will be a parade at the Riding School on Wednesday at 6-45 a.m. precisely for a March, out Swords, carbines and *patties* to be worn.

3 There will be the usual drill for Recruits in rear of the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. this evening. Plain clothes.

4 Mr. A. M. Tod having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—82 bales wool, C Naujee; 50 bales wool, N Thackardass; 500 bales wool, Narsee Khatow; 60 bales wool, J Khimjee; 75 bales wool, E Sewjee; 10 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co; 61 cwts deer horns, E Purdina; 66 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, Teeka Khooshal; 150 bales wool, G Toolsidass; 20 bales wool, 8 bales goat hair, H H Sidick; 40 bales wool, H C H Ganny; 45 bales wool, B Boga; 8 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—1 case Umritsar shawls, T Ghunsimdass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—1,000½ cwts castorseed, F S Bottleboy and Co; 40 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri 4,001 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 67½ cwts poppyseed, C C Jussawalla; 1,629 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy.

Persia s—12,100 cwts wheat, 945 cwts teeleeed, and 990 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—1,152 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—120 cwts cloves, David Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts cloves, E D Sassoon and Co; 180 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—180 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craige and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 165 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah.

Bisagno s—44 cwts cloves, C Khimjee; 180 cwts red raisins, L Chuttoo; 63 cwts cloves, T Godhoo; 875 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Chung; 50 bales twist B R Mody; 25 bales twist, D P Marker; 306 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Evoo; 300 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—12 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—200 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Canara s—50 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short causes.

287-89—Burder and B—Sittaram Chaitandas and another vs Rampartab Jeyanrayen and another.
391-89—Chalk, W and S—F Fischer vs R C Benjamin.
398-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Foolchund Gopalchund vs Ramnarayen Gungaram—Chitnis and M.
412-89—Craigie, L and O—Motilal Sivlal vs Moolchund Meelapchund.
419-89—Mulji, B B—Harji Mulji and others vs N A de Silva—Bomonji and H.
420-89—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Narratum Goverdhandas—Payne, G and S.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S., F. and N.—William London vs. Khatao Raoji and others.—L., S., F. and N.; P. G. and S.; and B. and H.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Vassonji Bhimji and another, petitioners—Jefferson, B. D. and K.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

5-89—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Yenkooji Nursoo ji and others vs. Rajanna Ellapa—Payne, G. and S.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9.

BUSINESS generally has continued very quiet since the date of our last report, native holidays having again intervened, contracting its compass. Some forward contracts by exporters for the purchase of the earliest growth of new Cotton have been made; but otherwise hardly anything has been doing in this staple, local spinners having been mostly out of the market for ready stuff. Wheat has become dull at some further decline in prices, and Seeds are very quiet, though without much change in rates. Exchange receded a little in sympathy with Silver, but has latterly been steady, when not firm again, our closing rates being the same as quoted last Monday evening for Credits and 1-32d. higher for demand Bank Bills. Government Four per cent. Paper, after some fluctuations, shows a decline of ½ per cent. on the quotations of a week ago. Freights continue quiet with little enquiry for ready or forward room. There has been no change to speak of in the position of imports either in the ready or arrival branch of the trade. Little more rain at the Presidency, and it seems doubtful whether the yearly average will now be reached, but accounts from the districts are so far favourable as a rule regarding the growing crops.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,73,174
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	7,02,496
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	10,72,535
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	9,671
Loans	Dec.	,,	12,43,857
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	1,02,357
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,84,752
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	15,00,947

The falling off in the Bank's Cash Balance shown by the last weekly statement has meantime been more than recovered, the return issued this afternoon showing an increase of 15 lakhs. This has been done to a considerable accession of private Deposits and a large diminution in the amount out in Loans, and though a small increase in Bills discounted is shown, the net decrease in outside requirements is represented by some 22 lakhs. Money in the open market is easy, and the exceptional demand which was lately felt having subsided, a continuance of ease may reasonably be looked for until the new Cotton crop begins to come forward. The Presidency Bank's minimum rate remains at 5 per cent., no change having been made at the board meeting last Thursday.

EXCHANGE, following the downward course of Silver, was quiet with a weaker feeling on last mail-day, and a further decline of 1-32d. from the quotations in our last weekly report was established. 1s. 4 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand were done up to the closing o the mail, but 1-32d. less was thereafter probably the best that could have been had. The reduced rate of 1s. 4⅛d. for three months' sight Credits was named also for forward delivery into next year. On Wednesday, with Silver down another 1-16d. per oz. in London and Calcutta rates 1-16d. lower, our market was weak again at a further decline of 1-32d. in the Bank media of remittance, though unchanged for Credits and closed quiet, awaiting the result of Council sales. Some business transpired in Bank Telegraphic for October transfer and onwards, but generally extreme dulness prevailed, no Merchants' Bill being offered ready, while for forward delivery Banks would not give the rate asked. The market opened with a steadier feeling on Thursday, Councils having sold better than was generally anticipated and Calcutta coming firmer. Merchants' Bill came out at 1s. 4⅛d. ready and up to March and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for April delivery, but the latter rate could not subsequently be obtained. Bank Telegraphic was 1s. 4⅛d. and Demand 1s. 4 7-32d. from October, but there was next to nothing doing on this line. On Friday rates had a hardening tendency throughout the day, and might be called 1-32d. higher than they closed at on the previous evening both for Bank remittance and private Paper. 1s. 4⅛d. was available for 3 months' sight Credits for September delivery early, but the rate was soon lost, and 1s. 4 17-32d. was asked for ready and forward Bills at closing. 1s. 4 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 5-16d. for demand were also offered for forward transfer and delivery respectively. Saturday was a holiday. This morning the market opened with a steady feeling and has remained the same all day though quiet. With the exception of about £15,000 of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 9-32d. and Demand at 1s. 4 5-16d. and a few three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery at 1s. 4 17-32d., we have heard of very little business passing, but the line was still steady at closing with Credits quoted at 1s. 4 9-16d from October and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·74½	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·75½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a quiet market last Tuesday, but a steadier feeling was apparent. Fours for cash remained at 98 13-16 throughout the day with buyers at the rate, while for the next account 38½, buyers, was the quotation. On Wednesday, however, Four per cents. had a fall of ⅜ per cent., the cash price having declined to 98⅛, while for the settlement at the end of the present month, 98 7-16d. was quoted, though with buyers at the latter rate. A slight recovery took place on the after part of the day, and 98 9-16d. was the rate for Money at closing. On the following day there was a weaker feeling again, and Four per cents. receded ⅛ per cent., the cash price having remained at 98 7-16d. since the morning, while for the next account 98⅛ was the rate, but with little doing on either line. A further downward movement took place on Friday, and Fours declined 3-16 per cent., say to 98¼, which became the rate both for cash and the 30th instant account, and was quoted to the close of the market, which, owing to a native holiday intervening, did not re-open till this morning. The same price has been quoted both for cash and the next account to-day, with buyers for the settlement at the rate, and at closing, a firmer feeling having set in, the cash price was advanced to 98 5-16. The other Paper has been quoted at 102¾ during the greater part of the week, but 103 is now named again, though the rate is almost nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unaltered at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 96½.

SHARES have been very quiet in these days when the market has been open, and we have not many changes to note this evening compared with our quotations of a week ago; but in the case of Mill scrip, the alterations, with two or three exceptions, are again in favour of buyers. Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, David, Khatao Mucconji, Morarji Gokaldas, and New Great Eastern Mill shares are all Rs. 5 lower; Queen are Rs. 10 down; Jewraj Balloo, Lukmidas Khimji, and Ripon have declined Rs. 15 each. Connaught and Presidency are both Rs. 5 higher; Howard and Bullough have advanced Rs. 10. In Press shares, Akbar are Rs. 50 lower; Mofussil and Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 5 each. Clydesdale Dying are Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 down. Bengal Flour are Rs. 7 higher. Alcock, Ashdown have advanced Rs. 2. Marcks and Co. are Rs. 8 lower. Southwell and Austin and Thacker and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no appreciable improvement in the up-country demand for *Gray Goods* up to the present time, but dealers are steadily maintaining their position of a week ago. They apparently see a good prospect of a healthy demand later on, and consequently they are satisfied with their present small sales in view of the moderate stocks which are generally held and the replenishment of which is retarded by the high range of Manchester prices. We have no change whatever to report in Bleached *Dyed Turkey Red* or *Printed* cloths, and the total clearances have again reached only about 2,400 packages of all descriptions. The market for *Local Goods* generally remains as dull as before, but a somewhat improved demand has set in for Zanzibar makes, which have realised 6 to 7 annas per lb. for low qualities. The total sales for the week are put down at about 1,200 bales.

YARNS—*Imported Twist* has again been very quiet and few transactions have transpired; but prices have remained fairly steady at last week's quotations. In *Local Yarns* some spinners have given way about ¼ to 3-16 anna per lb. in 20s. and have thus got rid of about 1,500 to 1,700 bales. Sellers at the reduced rates, however, are many and buyers few. The China market keeps very quiet with Exchange ruling as before. Our total sales for the week have aggregated about 4,000 bales, and the market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¾	to	5	per	lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	5¼	,,	5¼		,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	5½	,,	6		,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	5¾	,,	6½		,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	6¼	,,	6¾		,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	6¾	,,	6¾		,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	7 3-16	,,	7⅜		,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	7¾	,,	8		,,

METALS.—*Copper* has been out of enquiry, and the market has become quiet, while prices have declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, is firm and last week's prices are maintained. *Iron* has not been in much demand, and only a small business in it has transpired, but the feeling for the metal is steady and prices are just the same as were quoted a week ago.

COALS.—There has been a distinctly upward tendency in this market during the past week, and prices have advanced 12 annas to Re 1 per cwt. for Cardiff descriptions both for spot and to arrive. Importers have been successful in placing further quantities of Davison's West Hartley for October-November shipment at Rs. 19 per ton. For Powells, however, there are buyers for the same shipment at Rs. 21-12 per ton, but shippers are asking slightly higher rates. South Yorkshire has been in enquiry, but the prices asked preclude business. Offers at Rs. 19 per ton, however, would find takers. We hear of the sale of a few retail lots of Powell's Duffryn only from the Bunder at Rs. 22½ per ton. The market closes firm at our quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Another very quiet week in this staple has resulted from a general absence of demand from local spinners for old stuff, the present position of local Yarns not being very encouraging, and but a slight enquiry from exporters for arrival contracts in cotton of the new crop. The feeling throughout the week, though decidedly quiet, has been steady, and quotations, though rather easier for a whole for new Bengals and Broach, have been generally maintained at the previous level. The few ready purchases reported have been chiefly of Bengals at Rs. 170-214, Westerns at Rs. 185-217, Khangaum at Rs. 214, Bhagalkote at Rs. 208, and Joria Dhulia at Rs. 192 per candy. Contracts in new "Good" Broach between native dealers have been reported at Rs. 133-4; and European houses have contracted to buy "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177-8; "Good" and "Fully Good" for December-January delivery at Rs. 177½ and Rs. 187½, respectively, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 185 for January delivery and Rs. 187½ for December. The market closed firm this evening with rates for ready stuff unaltered from those of a week ago, but for Cotton of the new crop they are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

According to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports made known last Thursday there had been next to no rain in the Bengal, Broach, or Dhollera cotton circles since the date of the previous advices at the beginning of the week, and in all the districts of these circles, excepting Cawnpore in Bengal and Bhownuggur in Dhollera, where more rain was still required, the weather is stated to have been favourable and the cotton crops continued to flourish. Some much-needed rain had fallen in the Dharwar district of Hubli, and though it had not exceeded a quarter of an inch, there was every appearance of a continued fall, while rain was general over the district, and cotton sowing had begun. At Bellary also there had been a little rain, and cotton sowing was making good progress. From all parts of the Oomrawuttee circle accounts continued satisfactory, the plants showing bolls at Khangaum and Barsee—in the latter district they could scarcely look better—while at Dhulia the flowering was advanced. Since the middle of the week a little rain had fallen over the greater part of the cotton area, the exceptions being the Bengal circle, 11 cents, however, having been registered at Agra, Broach, and Dhollera. At Bellary, where the heaviest fall (nearly 4 inches) had taken place, sufficient rain had fallen generally and cotton sowing was making good progress; but at Hubli, where only 17 cents had been registered, more rain was needed in the Southern districts. The previous favourable reports regarding the condition of the plants in the Broach, Dhollera, and Oomarawuttee districts generally are repeated in to-day's report.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, coast and freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. C & F Rs.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fully Good	209	4⅜d.
Do. Good	203	4 9-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	226	4 29-32d.
Do. Good ,,	219	4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	213	4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Good	215	4¼d.
Do. F. G. Fair	209	4⅛d.
Belatee, Fully Good	214	4¼d.
Do. Good	208	4⅛d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	224	4 11-16 1.
Do. Good	212	4 7-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	219	4 19-32d.
Westerns, Good	217	4 17-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)	200	4 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	187	3 11-16d.
Do. Good do.	180	3 13-16d.
Broach Gin Fine (March)	240	5 7-32d.
Do. Good (do.)	235	4 29-32d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	3,905	2,945	3,568
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	1,669,619	1,285,266	1,451,302
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,660	2,262	4,065
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	1,197,676	794,771	1,045,271
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	656	509	238
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	27,351	36,389	46,572

WHEAT, which was only quiet when last mail left, has meantime become dull, and in presence of the market advices from the other side (which seem at variance with the bad harvest prospects of which we now hear), and the continued absence of demand for export prices, have given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt, and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	4-4-0	,,
Club No. 1 Delhi	4-0-0	,,
Red Delhi	3-12-0	,,
Hard Yellow	4-7-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4-0-0	,,
Hard Red	4-0-0	,,

SEEDS have been in very slack demand by shippers, and only a small business has been reported day by day during the past week. The tone of the market, however, has been steady on the whole, and we quote *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* as follows, other descriptions being nominally unchanged, but out of inquiry:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-6-0	to 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-8-0	to 8-10-0	,,
do. Cawnpore	8-0-0		,,
do. Red do.	7-11-0		,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	41,813	365,379	41,748
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	5,021,037	9,044,261	8,759,437
Linseed—For the week	18,083	49,593	12,131
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	1,731,523	2,383,431	2,013,576
Rapeseed—For the week	32,326	63,100	5,272
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	1,776,601	1,060,402	742,676
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,447	175	7,310
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept.	655,433	605,412	922,167

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1889. cwts.	1888. cwts.	1887. cwts.
Wheat for the week	20,357	88,842	2,400
,, from 1st Jan. to 7th September	4,435,828	7,239,016	8,135,819
Linseed for the week	32,209	63,046	54,837
,, from 1st Jan. to 7th September	1,781,353	1,957,647	1,623,701
Rapeseed for the week	61,641	5,500	19,432
,, from 1st Jan. to 7th September	1,706,264	1,297,871	798,069
Gingelly Seed for the week	...	781	2,001
,, from 1st Jan. to 7th September	703,945	666,334	1,184,036

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FRASER—August 20, at Rothesay Bute, Scotland, the wife of P McG Fraser, Mahim, Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BULL—BULLMORE—August 15, at St Mary's, Boltons, South Kensington, Capt A W Bull, of Calcutta, to Ellen Mary, daughter of Dr F C Bullmore, of Falmouth.
GARRY—MELVILLE—August 15, at All Saints' parish church, Wokingham, Francis Nicholas Arbuthnot Garry to Anne Georgina, daughter of Swinton S Melville, late Bengal Civil Service.
JONES—GORDON—August 14, at Saint Mathew's Church, Irishtown, by the Rev A W Ardagh, Surgeon-Major Francis Jones, late of H M's Indian Medical Service Bombay Establishment, to Margaret, third daughter of John Gordon, Esq., Sligo.

DEATHS.

WALLER—August 19, at Upper Norwood, S E, Alicia Ann, widow of late Thomas Waller, late of H M Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, aged 77.
WILLIAMS—August 11, at St James's-square, Bath, Harriett, widow of J S Williams, formerly of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 85.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—September 6, at 8, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, the wife of John B Clark, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOUGH—September 3, at Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Amy, the beloved wife of Hugh Gough, Esq., H H the Nizam's Service, aged 24 years.
LINDSAY—September 1, at Quetta, of enteric fever Major Charles Carmichael Lindsay, Royal Artillery aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1889.

THE question how to get a better return for the labour and the money expended on the existing educational system occupies not only the Government of India and the Government of the Presidencies, but seeks an answer even in Sind. At a recent distribution of prizes in the High School of Kurrachee, when the head master had read a satisfactory though by no means uncritical report of the progress of the school during the year, Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector, at the request of the Commissioner, delivered an address, which deserves attention, coming as it does from one who has had much varied experience of the working of the educational machinery in this country. At the outset he gave his testimony to a fact which, if it be a fact, is not so generally recognised as it ought to be—that the Indian school-boy is more tractable and more anxious to obtain some practical end by studies than the average English school-boy. This declaration was made before the resolution of the Government of India aimed at the growing spirit of irreverence for authority could have reached Kurrachee, and Mr. Jacob's evidence cannot be regarded as a protest against the view of the matter held by the Supreme Government after consultation with the local governments. The Educational Inspector is as fully alive as the Government of India to the shortcomings of the present system. He recognises the fact that the Indian school-boy frequently fails to get any lasting good out of his school life. The reason assigned is that the Indian boy is left too much by his parents to his own devices, and consequently his aim is too low and too narrow. It says a good deal for him, however, that he goes to school, at all events in the first instance, on his own account, and without being taken there by his father. He presents himself at a school alone and arranges matters with the school-master. If he does not like the school, he does not trouble his father about it, but seeks out another which suits him better. He knows that he has to pass certain examinations as the condition of entering the service of Government, and he gives his time to preparing for them. There are many English parents who would rejoice if they could honestly declare that this was the chief aim of their own sons when at school, or even at the crammers. Mr. Jacob does not sympathize with the boys in this matter; he has no words of praise for their single-minded efforts. He complains that all study is thus reduced to the lowest terms of an examination. Note-writing and rote-learning take the place of attention and comprehension, while the experimental work, and the studies which are requisite to train the higher faculties are disliked and neglected, because they do not tell at an examination. Mr. Jacob gave the highest praise to the head-master of the Kurrachee School for dwelling on this effect of the present system which the staff are doing their utmost to remove. But he pointed out that the parents themselves must be pressed to take an active share in the education of their sons, so that their ideals may be raised. It appears that in the Kurrachee High School, as in the Elphinstone School in Bombay, the older and more advanced boys are entrusted with powers of self-government, and the system is found to work well. The boys are taking a new interest in manly games, and even the Hindus have begun to play cricket. A taste for drawing has been developed, and this the Inspector rightly holds to be a most important improvement, it being the first step in the training in the hand and eye of the pupil, so that he may come to understand the harmony and proportion to be seen in nature and in art. The necessity for this special and most valuable form educational effort was insisted upon by Mr. Jacob who contrasted the artistic qualities of former generations which produced and took pride in perfectly finished work with the present decadence of taste and deterioration of skill. In Europe, and especially in England of late years, special attention has been paid to the development of the artistic faculty amongst the people. The Indian people require at least equal training, for in their own homes, in their schools, and in their streets they have no opportunities for acquiring the artistic faculty such as are afforded to the youth of Europe. Mr. Jacob is doing his part towards bringing about a better state of things in Sind by obtaining illustrations from the School of Art in Bombay, from Jeypore, and from the Archæological Survey of India, which will ornament the walls of schools, and educate the eye and the taste of those who enter them. A school for carpentry is also contemplated. We sincerely trust that Mr. Jacob's fervid appeal to the educated and the wealthy amongst his local audience to co-operate in the work of infusing higher moral forces into the present educational system will meet with a response fruitful of good throughout the northern province of this Presidency.

IN the sympathetic pages of the *Nouvelle Revue* the Russian writer, M. Tchernoff, further unfolds his views with regard to the foreign policy of his country. In the same periodical some months ago M. Tchernoff descanted on the solidarity of French and Russian interests in the Farther East. The title of this second and supplementary contribution is "Rôle of the Russian Navy in the future War." His remarks derive additional interest from the recent naval spectacle at Spithead, although they were apparently penned before it was finally known that the visit of the German Emperor to the British Sovereign was to be made the occasion of the largest display of war vessels ever known. Had he written after, instead of before, that interesting event, we can imagine how he would have availed himself of it to support his thesis that France's duty, if she wishes to maintain her position as a great Power, was to ally herself with Russia. However unfair we may think the writer when he deals with England, we must do him the justice of saying that he is remarkably frank, and it is questionable whether the ingenuousness he exhibits in so conspicuous a degree will altogether commend itself to the authorities of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. He begins by animadverting on the extraordinary and persistent fascination that Byzantium has in all times exercised upon the Slavs of Russia. Even in the period corresponding with the epoch of the Crusades, the scattered and often hostile factions that peopled the vast empire to-day ruled by Alexander III. had only two sentiments in common, hatred of the Mongol yoke and the poetical and religious cult of the name Byzantium. In their eyes it became an Eastern Rome, a city set upon seven hills, and the sole aspiration of these children of impenetrable forests and dismal steppes was to view the immortal place that they considered as the cradle of their faith. Although he contends that the Russians are instinctively drawn towards Constantinople, he admits that there is something more than sentiment in their desire to oust the "unspeakable Turk" from his European possessions. By its geographical situation, says M. Tchernoff, Russia is destined to serve as the natural transit for the products of the Asiatic continent to Western countries. All land routes, from whatever part of the old continent they start, must traverse Russian territory. "Russia is then called to become sooner or later the indispensable intermediary of the commerce both of the East and the West."

This announcement is followed by a boastful and extravagant prediction:—"The day when she will have extended her road to the heart of China, the wealthy shipping companies whose vessels plough the Levantine seas *auront vecu*, whatever be the flag they fly." The shareholders in the Messageries Maritimes, the Austrian-Lloyds, the Rubattino, and the P. and O. Companies will shake in their shoes when they hear of this dreadful prophecy! But although the all-sufficing Russian route to the extremities of Asia will be the ruin of poor England as a maritime nation, it seems that Russia will condescend to make use of the sea: "il ne suffit pas qu'une route quelconque, partant des provinces orientales de la Russie, aboutisse en Asie, il faut encore qu'un réseau de voies même maritimes vienne se relier à la grande artère." Hence the necessity of Russian domination in the Black Sea. That Constantinople by its situation is the natural counting-house and entrepôt to all Asia, no one, he thinks, will deny; nor is it, he holds, possible to doubt the result from a commercial point of view that must happen if a European power dominated the Black Sea and at the same time possessed Bulgaria. Such he declares to be the veritable aspect of the Eastern question, and examining the situation, so far as it affects individually the various countries concerned, he arrives at the conclusion that the only Power which has an immediate and certain interest in preventing Russia from pursuing her march towards the Black Sea is Germany. Evidently if M. Tchernoff could have his way, the expression so comforting to some of the good friends of England, "La perfide Albion," would, in Russia at all events, be replaced by "La perfide Allemagne." That Russia has not always achieved what she desired appears to be due, first, to the "suggestions perfides" of Prussia, weakly listened to, and, second, to having engaged in war when she was wanting in one element indispensable to success, namely, a navy. As to the former of these reasons, if M. Tchernoff has not written in vain, Russia will in future be too wise to listen to the counsels of the hated Teutons. With regard to the second, matters, since the clever and sarcastic but somewhat *fainéant* Grand Duke Constantine retired from the scene, have improved. Not only is the Russian navy as popular as the Civil Service under its monotonous and German regime is unpopular with the cream of the youth of the Empire, but the development of the Imperial fleet is the "constant preoccupation of statesmen and all true patriots." The Government, owing to the comparative poverty of the country, has to think twice before it gives an order for a ship, but on the whole M. Tchernoff does not appear altogether dissatisfied with the progress that has been made. Seven years only have elapsed, and in spite of inadequate financial resources, the Black Sea squadron consists at the present time of three cuirasses, two cruisers, and six corvettes, without speaking of the different transport vessels of the Patriotic Fleet. Of the latter he speaks, as is only natural, in enthusiastic terms, remarking that its co-operation in time of war will be precious.

All this is dangled before the eyes of Frenchmen, dreaming of the revenge, for the avowed purpose of inducing them to draw still closer than they have hitherto done to the great Northern Power. M. Tchernoff, not finding things going as swimmingly as he could wish, thinks it advisable to reply to those French journalists who have reproached their Russian confreres with looking at the proposed alliance from the point of view of self-interest. So far as he is concerned, he would not have used so much ink in a mere appeal to French sentiment. The advantage of a Franco-Russian alliance would not be all on one side. If France does not know what is good for her, M. Tchernoff can tell her. What she requires is not only to recover Alsace and Lorraine, but to obtain a solid base in order to assure her political future. Here is how the matter stands, according to Madame Adam's aspiring and sanguine contributor. France and Russia hold the two extremities of Europe. If Russia desires to have the key of the Black Sea, France may legitimately aspire to possess the hegemony of the *partie occidentale* of Europe. M. Tchernoff thinks it necessary to emphasize a few facts calculated to disarm French scepticism and to convince France of the Russian *bona fides*. He would have the French nation remember that Russia is before all a Continental Power with a coast line that will always restrict the number of her war vessels; that she is not, and never will be, a Colonial Power; and that she desires nothing better than to sustain France in all her enterprises *quelles qu'elles soient* (the italics are M. Tchernoff's), on condition that French support is continued to Russia in the Black Sea. Of course, if France is blind to her own interests, that is her look-out. We cannot do better than quote M. Tchernoff's own words on this point:—"Ce sont les Français eux-mêmes qui sont les meilleures juges de ce qui leur convient pour la grandeur et l'avenir politique de leur pays; ou bien renoncer à leur genie national et se fondre dans le courant du cosmopolitisme financier moderne, ou bien reprendre d'une main ferme la vielle et glorieuse bannière française et chercher par-dessus leurs voisins un allié qui lui ne voulant qu'un avantage précis appuiera indifféremment toute enterprise que la France enfantera." Give Russia the Black Sea and Constantinople, and France may have all the rest!

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London before the departure of the last mail, says that to Colonel Malleson—the "G. B. M." of the Allahabad *Morning Post*—is to be attributed the paragraph which stated that proceedings for a divorce would have been instituted against Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., but for the intervention and influence of his father. The paragraph, which turns out to have been wholly unfounded would probably never have been heard of by Mr. Herbert Gladstone if the present year of grace had not happened to be distinguished by the golden wedding festivities at Hawarden. Mr. W. E. Gladstone on that occasion spoke with paternal pride of the happy results of an educational system—free from coercive force—under which his family had grown up at Hawarden. He referred affectionately to his sons as never having given him or their mother any solicitude. It does not say much for the good feeling of party journals at home that they should have made this incident an excuse for unearthing from a remote Allahabad paper the paragraph in which a spiteful and, as it has proved, baseless charge which was made against Mr. Herbert Gladstone. It was asked triumphantly whether Mr. Herbert Gladstone was not the exception to the successful results of his father's educational system. A Liverpool paper arrests that the story sent to India was a wanton invention, which seemed to have been set afloat to mar a festival which most men would regard as protected by its essentially domestic and patriarchal character. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's private life has been without a stain. We heard by telegraph some weeks since that Mr. H. Gladstone had determined to take legal proceedings against the newspaper which was made the vehicle of the libel. A contemporary flatly contradicted this statement, fancying that nothing more would be heard of a matter so trifling as an aspersion on the private character of a member of Mr. Gladstone's family. We now learn that Mr. George Lewis has received instructions to take proceedings, and that he is not likely to show any tenderness on an occasion which does not call for it. So much for the statement that "the whole story of the proceedings for libel is probably a canard." We are sorry for the Allahabad paper; the more especially as the libel was not written on the premises, but was evidently sent out "piping hot" as Mr. Vizetelly's Zola would say.

THE immensity of the disaster which has befallen Antwerp is shown by the fact that the steeple of the Cathedral has been shaken and is tottering.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE DISASTER AT ANTWERP.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE OWNER OF THE DYNAMITE FACTORY.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 9.

M. Corvilain, the owner of the dynamite factory here, is to be prosecuted on a charge of homicide through negligence.

The King of the Belgians spent yesterday visiting the scene of the conflagration.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Gladstone has been interviewed by a reporter here.

In reply to a question the right hon. gentleman said he had visited Paris expressly to show his good-will and respect for France.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

A monster meeting of the strikers was held at Hyde Park yesterday, where a resolution to refuse to compromise offered by the dock companies was re-affirmed. Mr. Burns, who was present, made a most defiant speech.

A letter signed by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, and Cardinal Manning has been issued to the press giving a review of the negotiations with dock directors on behalf of the strikers.

A letter states that as the leaders of the strike insisted on it, Mr. Burns accepted the compromise of sixpence per hour from the 1st January, and at the same time exhorted the strikers to accept it. Mr. Tittlett then visited the Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning, and urged that the proposal be made to the dock directors to introduce new terms from 1st October. The Lord Mayor, considering the interval inadequate to enable the dock companies to make arrangements, promised to endeavour to procure the introduction of new terms from 1st December and immediately submitted his proposal to the Chief Director, who promised to submit it to the companies.

THE BLOCKADE OF SADANORI.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT 8.

The Germans have proclaimed the blockade of Sadanori, and fighting is shortly expected there.

THE BRITISH TROOPS.

CAIRO, SEPT. 8.

The health of the British troops in Egypt continues in a bad state, no less than six per cent. of the officers and nine per cent. of the men being on the sick list.

CHINESE CEREMONIAL IN NEPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Chinese Embassy from the Pekin Court, lately arrived at Katmandoo to invest the Maharaja Beer Shumsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, with the insignia of the title of Thun Lin Pim Ma Co Cong Wang Shang, which the Celestial Emperor has conferred on him. The ceremony took place on the 1st instant within the old palace of the Maharaja Dhiraj. After the ceremony was over, a procession of richly caparisoned elephants was formed, preceded by a band playing "Long live our beloved Maharaja," and the party proceeded to the Durbar Hall. People congratulated the Prime Minister by throwing on him red powder and fried grain, as is the custom of the country.

THE NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

In the cricket match to-day North won the toss and sent Steel and Holland to the wickets, but after an hour's play rain came down very heavily and stopped the game for two hours. The wicket was therefore very muddy and treacherous when play was resumed. Half an hour after tiffin Holland was given out leg-before-wickect to Leslie, making 25, the score being 68. At 73 Steel was run out through a misunderstanding with Wilkins. Steel played well for 44. O'Shea was caught out by Sprot for 3; Wilkins at 112 was caught by Luard for 34. Barton at 130 was caught by Francis for 20. Sangster, the sixth wicket, was caught at 166 by Francis, and when time was called the score was 170 for six wickets.

LORD CONNEMARA AT NEGAPATAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

On Saturday H. E. the Governor inspected the railway workshops at Negapatam, and later on received an address from the Municipality, and afterwards dined at the opening of the new Club in the evening. After dinner the native community gave an entertainment. Yesterday His Excellency drove down to Tranquebar.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Fletcher, of the Stanley Opera Company, is dead.

UNEARTHING OF VESSELS BURIED AT THE TEMPLE.

The Mahant of Tripati has endeavoured in every possible way to stop the execution of the order to unhearth vessels buried at the temple, but without effect. This afternoon the European Engineer, accompanied by the Superintendent, five inspectors of police, and over 100 constables, was to commence the work of excavation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of 3rd September, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

The s.s. Ganges, with China mails, left here at noon to-day for Bombay.

SEPT. 9.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	68½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜d.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The season is now at its height in the land of endless afternoon. A more charming scene it would be difficult to find in Asia or out of it than Nephelococcygia presents at this merry time of the year. Handsome equipages whirl up and down the neatly kept roads laden with fair dames and their attendant cavaliers on enjoyment bent, and deposit the eager worshippers of pleasure at the portico of the Gymkhana or at the boat-house, or perhaps at the dusky gardens, studded with feathery tropical plants, where Edwin and Angelina can stroll together far from the madding crowd. The air is soft and balmy, and the breeze ripples gently by with just enough freshness to take the sting out of the Indian sun; the river sparkles beneath the oars as Amaryllis steers his crew on a course that Euclid would hardly define as straight, and sings fragments out of "Dorothy" to encourage them in their task. The purple ghats are reflected in the water, and Nature smiles at her children through the mass of emerald foliage that fringes the banks. No one need ask ridiculous questions about 'Is life worth living?' as we sit on the grassy terrace, and quaff the foaming goblet to the strains of Paul Jones; while just a *soupcon* of melancholy steals over us at the recollection of the some time owner of the spot. Why, when we have all these shows and *autres choses* should the perversity of human nature induce some manly hearts to sicken for half-pay or a pension under gloomy English skies?

"O fortunati nimium sua si bona norint."

Why not take the goods the gods provide ye, and enjoy life in spite of the depreciated rupee? Yet even here we cannot always get obeyed when we say "Begone dull care." All the world, male and female, is at present plunged in anxiety at the difficulty of observing what to wear at the fancy dress ball. Will last year's costume do if it is furnished up and renovated a bit? Will Benedict allow Beatrice that new frock which she is quite sure will make all the other women die of envy? How will Chloe ever show her face to his admirers again if that horrid, horrid Daphne appears in a brand-new toilet and she has to content herself with last season's garb? Then, what to go as? A fairy, Joan of Arc, Stars and Stripes, Queen Elizabeth, Night, a Nymph (but that would hardly be proper), a Vivandiere, Fisher-girl, or what? The dyspeptic major says the great object with the fair sex is to use as little cloth as possible; but even if they don't cut to a deal of material, the bill is as a rule remarkably fine and large. To seek economy and go in for a verandah-made durzy-cut suit may save the coin of the realm; but it makes up for it by causing much chastisement and tribulation to the flesh. I found one poor little woman on whom I had called yesterday plunged in despair and floods of tears at the cussedness of her durzee. I advised her to stand over him with a stick and see how that would advance matters. "I could if I would," she replied, "but I am not strong enough, you know." So with my usual good nature I stepped in and administered a dose of the vernacular to that artist, which if it did not hasten the completion of the frock, at all events afforded consolation to a sorrowing heart. An advertisement of a lady's unique fancy costume as Archangel to be sold remarkably cheap has appeared for some time in the local organ; but apparently none of the many angels are anxious for promotion to an archangelic sphere in spite of the cheapness of the outfit.

Besides the fancy ball there are certain social cares which are calculated to turn one's hair prematurely grey. "How friendly one could get if it were not for the arbitrary rule of etiquette!" Imprimus, there is the precedence question. To have one's best dinner-party spoilt because you have made a mistake as to a lady in the Civil Service of forty-nine years' standing and the wife of a major-general or the daughter of an exalted functionary and to see long faces round the festive board is rather conducive to apply for a transfer to Junglypore. Then there is the calling business, which simply bristles with difficulties. The social failure started off with a large supply of the regulation tickets the other day; but when he drove up to the house of his inamorata of the moment the other day, and she sent out "salaam," his ignorance of the language led him to construe the message that was meant to welcome the coming guest as a hint to stay away. A promising flirtation is now off, and the social failure has once more retired into private life. The dyspeptic major has been out on the war-path. He went to pay a visit to Mr. Katisha, but when he heard his dulcet voice telling the orderly to say "Not at home," he reciprocated in a stage whisper with an emphatic "thank heavens!" and went off with all the calm that marks the caste of Vere de Vere, to take refuge in an easy chair and a peg at the Best-in-India Club. I am not great on calling. I once started out with a bushel of paste-boards, but the reply to the very first I sent in was, "No, no, no!" so I was fairly choked off.

Amongst the events of the past week were the Old Cheltonian cricket match and the polo tournament. Old friends turned up in shoals from all parts of the Presidency. Both sides made wonderful scoring at the cricket match, and each can claim a moral victory; while the polo championship fell at last easily to the Gunners' merry team after there had been tremendous competition in the earlier stages of the game. Any amount of pretty faces went to see the show. Our only subaltern says that the great feature of the entertainment was the dinner that followed each event. There was a sound of devilry by night that startled even the oldest inhabitant. Jack, whose name is Joseph, brought down the house with one of his happiest speeches, and the "hear, hears," that welcomed his hits are said to have been heard at Kirkee. The grand old man was in grand old form. Our only sub was rather down on his luck because there was not half enough furniture broken to please him. There were, however, several sportsmen who looked as if they felt rather cheap the next morning as they strolled into the club for a matutinal pick-me-up. It was curious that each one said he had gone away quite early.

Quite a novelty is promised in the way of sport. There is to be a Volunteer race meeting in a day or two got up by the enterprize of our local tradesmen. No gentleman-rider who has ever won a race worth forty-nine rupees is to be allowed a mount. The dyspeptic major says there will now be a chance of our seeing the real form of some of these ponies. I don't know what he means exactly; but he is always saying something spiteful about Indian racing, and he has a very deep little joke about strong arms that never grow weary.

I met the Intelligence Department at the Soldiers' Exhibition, which, by the way, was a wonderful show, the other evening, and I noticed his eagle eye fascinated by a masher with a wonderful collar, on leave from the other side of India. "Who is that?" he asked of Chloe, who was under his patronage at the time. "Oh, don't you know Captain Machonachie of the Blankshire Die Hards?" "Machonachy!" said the I. T.; "he must have something to do with tinned anchovy; we must call him Anchovy Toast." "Oh, that will be delightful," said Chloe, "I'll go and tell him," and before the flabbergasted I. T. knew where he was, off she tripped and told the gallant masher how they had got him on toast. But she didn't get any rise out of him at all, for he said, "Oh yes, you know, my great-uncle's name was Woodcock, and he invented Woodcock toast;" and he looked more pleased with himself than ever as he discoursed on his family history. The Intelligence Department was in a frightful rage, and he didn't get over it till the evening when he and three other men had to draw lots to decide who was to have the pleasure of driving Mrs. Katisha from a dinner to the theatre. The duty devolved upon the I. T., but when he drove off all alone in his brougham, leaving the disconsolate male men standing idle in the verandah, he nearly got his temper back again. He quite recovered it the next day when Miss Singleton threw one of her most fascinating smiles at him from the ranks of the wall-flowers with a look as much as to say "I have ten dances left," and he murmured a deal as he passed by on the other side. Strange things these men are, as Mrs. Lollipop says.

The event of the season was the Royal Artillery ball on Wednesday. The well-known mess was ex-quisitely decorated, the regimental badges and accoutrements standing out in bold relief from the scarlet hangings. The garden was laid out in the most delightful way; and there were tents, large and small, with couches concealed by graceful shrubs, where couples could sit and whisper sweet nothings in the subdued light. Outside the tents coloured Chinese lanterns lit up the whole scene. The place was certainly a paradise or fairy land, and Mrs. Lollipop said it was simply ripping. Even the dyspeptic major was carried away by the fascination of the surroundings, and let his fancy lightly turn to thoughts of love. I heard him murmuring something about the maidens are soft as the roses they twine, and almost the spirit of man is divine. The frocks and faces were indeed enough to unsettle any one. Jack Stylus will doubtless record all the details of the former. The taste is beyond my pen. As to the faces, did not we all find our ideal?

JUNIUS.

P.S.—By-the-bye, I have been asked by one who has no desire to receive credit due to others to say that the handsome and most effective decoration of the entrance to the building where the Commander-in-Chief's ball was given was the work of the Sappers, under the inspiration and direction of Captain Browntigg, R.E.

A EUROPEAN BURGLAR.

A PRIVATE of the 2nd Lancaster Regiment, named Charles Williams, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, by Superintendent MacDermott on a charge of breaking into the shop of a Mahomedan named Joosuf Noor Mahomed on Sunday morning and stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 149. The facts of the case as stated by the superintendent are that the accused took his discharge from his regiment, which is stationed at Kurrachee, and came down to Bombay a few days ago for the purpose of going to England. He was staying at the Colaba Depot. On Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock he broke into the shop of the complainant by smashing in a venetian shutter with an iron bar. He then broke open a cupboard in the shop and abstracted several articles of wearing apparel. He then turned his attention to a show case, the glass of which he broke with his fist. From this he abstracted several pairs of kid gloves, and in doing so cut his hands with the broken glass. While he was in the act of stealing the articles, the attention of several gharrywallas, who were sleeping in a stable close by, was aroused, and they raised a hue and cry, when they saw him throwing out a bundle of clothes from the broken window. The accused ran at the gharrywallas, who gave way, and he effected his escape, but dropped all the stolen articles. Inspector Roberts was informed of the matter, and he went to the officer in charge of the Colaba Depot and had all the men turned out. They all turned out in their shirt sleeves, with the exception of the accused, who turned out in "khakee" coat. The inspector then examined the hands of the men, when he found a large cut on the right hand of the accused, whom he took into custody. In the shop that had been rifled was found a good-conduct badge and marksman's badge with two regimental buttons. The accused had an artery of his right hand cut, and almost all the articles that were stolen were smeared with blood. The inspector took the coat the accused was wearing at the time of his arrest to the barracks, and Private J. Curri, of the same regiment as the accused, identified it as belonging to him. The coat the accused was wearing when he committed the robbery has not been found. The accused, when questioned on this point by the Court, said he was wearing white on the day on which it was alleged he committed the offence. He said he broke into no shop on Sunday morning. He did not strike any native on the head, as stated by one of the gharrywallas, nor did he throw stones at them. The fingers of his right hand were cut. He cut them on Saturday morning in cleaning a barrack-room lamp. His own khakee coat and badge were in his kit. He did not know whether the inspector looked for it. The loose buttons and badge did not belong to him. He lost his badge about three months ago.

The case was then postponed till to-morrow to enable the police to produce the khakee coat the accused was wearing on the morning of the robbery.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J A H Walford	Mrs Pilkington
Mr C H F Price	Dr B Evers
Revd R Scott	Col J C Doveton
Mr W H Oliver	Mr W R Robinson
Miss S B McNeal	Mr John E Tatham
Mrs Hollows	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Justice Rampini	Mr J Kennedy
Mr Justice Scott	Hon Mr Justice Pigot
Mr F X Souza	Mr and Mrs A C J N Rehling and two children
Mr Henry Bell	
Mr H C Parker	Miss Rehling
Mr A G Malet	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sir Comer Petheram	Mr Williams
General Wolseley	Rev A E Day
Hon C H H Hill	Col Dalrymple

FOR VENICE.

Col Waterhouse

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889.

FOR LONDON—Brig-Genl R M Rogers, Miss M Douglas, Mr W F Jacob and Mr Jacob.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J T F Lumsden, Hon Mrs Hutchins, Col A R Badcock, Mr J G Watkins, Col and Mrs Begbie, Mr Mahomed Shafe, Mr Probh Dial, Mr F P Nathan, Mr Abdul Hakim Khan, Mrs Edwards and Mr W D Shaw.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 27th September 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr H D Dickle, Capt R G Jones, and Mr S J Sargant.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 4th October 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Darling and child, Mrs Patch and infant, Major R C B Lawrence, Mrs Oliver and two children, Capt and Mrs Anderson and two children, and Mr and Mrs W C Lewis.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—The barometer has risen at a great majority of stations. Changes everywhere are small and leave the pressure distribution practically unchanged. There is a very shallow depression in the north-east districts of the Central Provinces. Winds are moderate in force and normal in direction at the head of the Bay. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and some parts of the North-West Provinces. Kindat, Gya, and Roorkee report amounts exceeding one inch. Winds are unchanged on the Bombay coast. Weather is reported squally on the Malabar Coast. Heavy rain has again fallen at Colombo, which reports seven inches. Showers have fallen in Mysore and Madras. Cuddapah has received two inches and Bangalore, Salem, and Bellary one. The mail steamer reports fine weather with light south winds during her passage down from Aden.

WE are asked to contradict the rumour that irregularities have been discovered in the accounts of the Bombay branch of one of the Banks and to state that there is no foundation for the report.

MR. W. MACK who, it may be remembered, visited Bombay a few years ago with Chevalier de Munck and Madame Carlotta Patti, giving several concerts here, has had a high honour conferred on him by the King of Italy as a mark of regard for the talented pianist's ability. His Majesty has conferred on Mr. Mack the title of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opens this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presiding.

AN adjourned meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Pearce and Company, Limited, was held yesterday, when it was stated that Rs.5,990 had been recovered out of Rs. 18,145, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,155. Of that Rs.5,000 might be considered as good debts. The liquidators were also empowered to use their discretion as to the sale of outstandings to the best advantage either by public or private sale.

THE office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, was closed yesterday at noon, by order of Colonel Wise, the acting Commissioner of Police, as a token of respect to the Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. G. Smith, who died on Sunday morning.

DR. PETERS AND THE S.S. NEERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, AUGUST.

SOME six weeks ago two telegrams appeared in your columns, one stating that Dr. Peters had landed north of Lamoo, and had proceeded into the interior, and the other giving notice of the capture of the s.s. Neera by H. M. S. Mariner for an alleged infringement of the blockade.

The first of these telegrams was true in part only. It was true that Dr. Peters did land on the coast of Africa, north of Lamoo, but he did not and has not even yet "proceeded into the interior," for the excellent reason that he is entirely destitute of stores, and has been hitherto unable to procure the necessary number of porters for an attempt to march into the interior of Africa. And now comes the connection between the above-mentioned telegrams. It was in the Neera that Dr. Peters went north from Zanzibar, and he effected a landing at Kwyhoo Bay, which lies about 40 miles north of Lamoo, and is just outside the limit of the blockade; and in the vessel he had a quantity of stores, but it was found to be impracticable to land them at Kwyhoo, and so the Neera was sent to Lamoo to disembark them. While in Lamoo the actions of the vessel excited the suspicions of the Commander of H. M. S. Mariner, and an officer was sent on board to overhaul her papers and cargo. Her papers were "irregular and insufficient"; and amongst the stores were found a case of belts and pouches, a case containing 2 doz swords, and a quantity of lead. The master of the Neera was then ordered to leave Lamoo at once, retaining all his cargo on board, but the master declined to move, "giving an excuse which took the form of a refusal to obey" the order. The Commander of the Mariner then went on board the Neera and reiterated the order, giving the vessel two hours to get clear of the harbour. At the end of the allotted time, the injunction of the Commander of the Mariner having been totally disregarded, the ship was seized and was sent in charge of a prize crew to Zanzibar. And then followed a long trial in the Prize Court at Zanzibar before Judge Cracknell, who courteously allowed me to hear the judgment, which was lengthy and exhaustive, dealing with each question at issue *seriatim*. The most important questions to decide was whether or not the belts, pouches, swords, and lead were munitions of war, and whether or not the seizure of the vessel was justifiable. Further the learned Judge had to consider certain claims put forth by the owners of the vessel of the consignees of the cargo, and these claims of course were dependent upon the previous issue as to whether there were sufficient grounds for the detention of the ship.

Several excellent authorities were examined as experts as to whether the articles described were "munitions of war," evidence appearing from General Matthews, Captain Cardale, of H. M. S. Agamemnon, Baron St. Paul, Baron Eberstein, and Captain Wissmann. The first two of these gentlemen were strongly of opinion that they were "munitions of war," but the others decided to the contrary. Captain Wissmann said that though the belts and pouches were doubtless manufactured for military purposes, they were adaptable to other uses, and as a matter of fact were very frequently used in African travelling, the pouches holding the tobacco and other small requisites of the pedestrian. Some of the swords, he said, were of the type used by foresters in Germany and were intended for use in cutting through bush, and others were ornamental weapons, evidently designed for presents to various Chiefs. This evidence seemed to have the greatest weight with the learned judge, who decided that the belts and pouches were "arcipitus usus" (of doubtful use), and that with regard to the swords there was no "high probability" that they were for military use. The lead His Honour did not take into consideration at all, as the quantity was so small as to justify the contention of the master of the Neera that it was to be used as "solder."

In concluding his judgment His Honour said that with regard to the claims for damages he decided, assuming even that he had the power to make an order for such damages, that the claimants were not entitled, as in his opinion the detention and capture were justifiable under the circumstances. He directed that the ship and cargo be released from the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court upon the payment by the owners of the vessel of the captor's costs.

After the close of the case the ship was appraised and valued at £7,950, and Captain Wissmann gave a bond covering the full value of the vessel, taking charge and control of her from the Prize Court pending the payment of costs. On the 25th July the Neera left Zanzibar for Inhambauer, having been despatched in haste to bring a number of Zulu warriors to reinforce Wissmann's army. As soon as these Zulus arrive, Captain Wissmann, who has subjugated all the coast between Bagomoyo and Tanga, intends to march into the interior and enforce respect for the German ascendancy upon the various Chiefs between the coast and Mt. Kili Manjaro. Bushiri, the Chief, who has so long baffled the Germans, is still at large, and has been attacking the German mission stations up-country, and I fancy that it is to try once more to capture him that Captain Wissmann has decided upon the move inland.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all twelve cases, implicating thirteen prisoners, of whom seven are Mahomedans, three Hindus, two Europeans, and one Parsee. One of the Mahomedan prisoners is implicated in two cases. There are three cases of murder, one case of causing death by a rash and negligent act, one of causing mischief by fire, two of voluntarily causing hurt, one of counterfeiting coin, one of adultery, one of making a false charge of an offence with intent to injure, and two of housebreaking and theft. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper and nine by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the calender:—

1. Syed Esuf bin Syed Mahomed, committed by Mr. Cooper, for false charge of an offence with intent to injure, giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and using document known to be fabricated.
2. Dhondoo Govind, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.
3. Dossa Mamoojee and Soonda Amir, committed by Mr. Ryan, for housebreaking by night and theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
4. Jooma Shaik Chand and Munmarkhan Sadoola, committed by Mr. Ryan, for housebreaking by night and theft.
5. Munmarkhan Sadoola, committed by Mr. Ryan, for being in possession of instruments or material for counterfeiting coin and possession of counterfeit coin.
6. Lutiffa, woman, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
7. David Mathewson, committed by Mr. Ryan, for adultery.
8. John Henry Clarke, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing hurt.
9. Shavaksha Pestonjee Niramwalla, committed by Mr. Ryan, for causing mischief by fire with intent to cause damage.
10. Hajee Elias Alarakhia, committed by Mr. Cooper, for culpable homicide amounting to murder.
11. Krishnee *alias* Bhari, woman, committed by Mr. Ryan, for murder.
12. Bhaw Putloo, committed by Mr. Ryan, for causing death by a rash and negligent act.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN adjourned meeting of shareholders was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, the liquidators, to consider the accounts of the liquidation and the expediency of disposing of the unrealised debts. Mr. James Young, who presided, stated that Rs. 5,990 had been recovered out of Rs. 18,145, the total outstandings when the liquidation was taken over, leaving a balance of about Rs. 12,155. Of this sum about Rs. 5,000 might be treated as fairly good debts, while the rest were doubtful. Since the liquidation, the receipts had been Rs. 34,158, while the disbursements, including dividends, which absorbed Rs. 26,552, were Rs. 32,613, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,542.

It was proposed by Mr. Bhaman Raghoba, seconded by Mr. Pearse, and carried, that the yearly accounts, submitted by the liquidators, be passed.

Mr. Pearce proposed that the liquidators be empowered to use their discretion as to the sale of the outstandings to the best advantage either by public or private sale. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Bhaman Raghoba and agreed to.

The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the appeal of Patel Hajee Mahomed Ahmed Ganoo and others *versus* Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner:—

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, represented the respondent.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a petition for the ascertainment of the amount to be paid by the Bombay Municipality to the trustees of the Mizza Inus Mosque, in respect of certain portions of the compound of that mosque, which have been taken by the Municipality as a set-back, under the provisions of section 163 of the Bombay Municipal Acts 1872-73 for the purpose of widening the streets which about on to the mosque premises on the west, north, and east sides, viz., Nagdevi Street, Pydhownee Street, and old Memon Wada Street. There is no dispute as to the amount taken, viz., 88·45 square yards on the Nagdevi Street side; 50·73 square yards on the Pydhownee Street side; and 25 square yards on the Memon Wada Street side. It is also agreed that the petitioners have been allowed by the Municipality a set forward of 21·31 square yards on the Pydhownee Street side. Nor is there any dispute as to the frontage values in Nagdevi Street and Pydhownee Street, which, the respondent's counsel told, he was content to accept as assessed by the petitioner's engineer at Rs. 49 and Rs. 134 per square yard. As regards the frontage value in Memon Wada Street there is a difference more apparent than real. That assessed by the petitioner's engineer is Rs. 95 per square yard. That assessed by the respondent's engineer is Rs. 83-10 per square yard for shop frontages, and this, the petitioners' attorney said, he was willing to accept as the true value. But this the respondent's engineer contended should be considerably reduced, by taking into consideration the much smaller frontage values of private houses and godowns further down in the same street, and striking an average of the whole. I do not think this is the correct system to follow in applying the provisions of section 163, which enacts that the Municipality "shall make *full* compensation to the owner." I take this to mean the highest value that could reasonably be expected to be realized by applying the frontage to such purpose as the locality allows. A considerable part of Memon Wada is occupied by shops, showing that the locality allows of a shop frontage. The fact, that some owners in this street do not choose to get the full value they could for their land by applying it to this more lucrative purpose should not, I think, prejudice the petitioners in obtaining "*full* compensation" at the rate of the more lucrative purpose for which land in this locality is shown to be suitable and to be actually employed. I should, therefore, allow Rs. 83-10 per square yard as the frontage value in Memon Wada Street. I have then Rs. 49 per square yard as the frontage value in Nagdevi Street, Rs. 134 per square yard as the frontage value in Pydhownee Street, and Rs. 83-10 per square yard as the frontage value in old Memon Wada Street. The real contest is, first, as to whether I am to apply the frontage value to the whole of the land taken up, or whether I should take a mean between the frontage value and the back value; and, secondly, whether I should in assessing the compensation to be paid allow a percentage for the compulsory taking. In regard to the first point, it is clear, as what has been taken is only a narrow strip round three sides of the mosque compound, not too wide for the depth of the better class of shops in that locality which I think should form the basis of a valuation in which, according to the Act, "*full* compensation," to be awarded, that what the Municipality have taken from the petitioners is frontage land, and, therefore, I apprehend for frontage land they must pay. It was said this is not so, because they have not deprived the petitioners of their frontage. To my mind that is not the question. That the petitioners have not yet been deprived of their frontage results only from the use to which the Municipality have as yet put the land they have taken. Any private purchaser taking this land would have had to pay frontage value for it, even if he had afterwards presented it to the public for the purpose of widening the streets. What has been taken by the Municipality, then, being undoubtedly frontage land, it seems to me a fallacy to argue that they are to pay something less than a frontage price for it, because, after taking it they have so applied it as now to bring the road, which they may hereafter narrow again, nearer to the petitioner's back land, albeit they may thereby have for the present increased the value of the latter. As to the second point it was admitted by the respondent's own witness, Mr. Morris, an expert of great experience in land valuations in this city, that he always allowed 15 per cent. for compulsory taking, and considered it ought to be done in all cases. I find also this was the rule followed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in dealing with such cases as the present under the old dispensation. That some percentage should be allowed, I think, is only equitable, for the compulsory taking results in taking so much land of that quality in that neighbourhood out of the market, thereby lessening the owners' chance of suiting himself with its equivalent, while the forced sale, at a time and under circumstances not of his own choosing necessarily subject him to a risk and delay in finding other similar and suitable land for which the bear selling price of the land taken is not an adequate, far less the "full" compensation which I am required by the Act to award. I shall, therefore, allow the 15 per cent. which has been hitherto allowed, and which, in the opinion of Mr. Morris, is the fair allowance. I have, then, to allow Rs. 49 per square yard on 88·45 square yards on the Nagdevi Street side, Rs. 134 per square yard on 50·73 square yards on the Pydhownee Street side; and Rs. 83·10 per square yard on 25 square yards on the Memon Wada Street side, from which must be deducted Rs. 134 per square yard on 21·31 square yards in respect of the set forward on the Pydhownee Street side, and to the amount so arrived at I must add 15 per cent. as the allowance in respect of the compulsory taking, and I award that the respondent do pay to the petitioners the sum of Rs. 11,845 in full compensation for the lands in the petition mentioned, together with their court costs of this petition, and processes, if any, and of Rs. 45 their attorneys' costs of appearance.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is hoped, says *The World*, that Lord Wolseley will, when they are completed, collect in a volume the admirable series of papers, "An English View of the Civil War," which he is contributing to an American monthly. Civilians will discover how strongly the writer feels on the question of home interference in war-time, untoward promotion, and other topics; and to military folk there is many a timely lesson to be learnt between the lines. The story of the progress of the war on both sides is analysed with much brilliancy, and even the most careless reader could scarcely fail to be interested; so well is the subject handled.

M. BRUNET, the judicial liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, has made a statement to the Panama stockholders, assembled to witness the drawing of the lottery bond prizes. He said he was actively occupied in forming the Technical Commission, which is to proceed to the Isthmus to examine the situation. His belief was that the technical difficulties in the construction of the Canal could be surmounted; the question was only one of time and money. He believed that the Government would place at his disposal some of the engineers in the employ of the State; but it was necessary that the Commission should comprise engineers of other than French nationality, for it was probable that, to complete the Canal, it would be necessary to have recourse to foreign capital.

THE partial reports which have appeared of proceedings in the Select Committee on the Post Office Sites Bill (says the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) omit record of a little incident which members of the Committee are chuckling over. One of the witnesses called on behalf of the London County Council, desiring to impress upon the Committee that the Post Office and the Treasury were in league to defraud the citizens of London of their just rights, described the coalition of the two departments as "a Fagin and Bill Sikes affair." Sir Richard Temple, who was diligently taking notes, paused for a moment in evident embarrassment. The witness started again, Sir Richard Temple plainly cogitating over the difficulty. At length he interrupted and said:—"The witness alluded just now to a Mr. Fagin and a Mr. Sikes. Would he let the committee know whether these gentlemen are in a position to speak with special authority on the matter?" Sir Richard Temple observed, by the subdued laughter among his colleagues, that there was a mistake somewhere, but he was innocently in search of information.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgments in the batch of six cases of the alleged bribing of classers in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey and Assessment Department. Their Lordships reversed the convictions and sentences in five of the cases, ordering the fines, if paid, to be refunded, for the reason that the trying Magistrates erred in not scrutinising the evidence of the bribers as accomplices. Their Lordships were of opinion that as the acts of the bribers were criminal and punishable, they became criminals by offering bribes to public servants. With reference to the last of cases, that against Maganlal and Motilal, who were convicted and sentenced by Mr. Phiroz Dustoor, their Lordships, however, differed in opinion, Mr. Justice Scott thinking that the convictions and sentences should be upheld, while Mr. Justice Jardine was for an acquittal in regard to both the accused.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the appeals, said:—I propose to deal first with the points of law common to all these cases, and then to apply the law to the varying facts of each case. To justify the interference of the Court in revision, it must be shown, first, that the Judge below has committed some error of law, and, secondly, that the accused has been materially prejudiced by that error, (5 Bom. H. C. R. Or 85.) This Court may also exercise its revisional power even as regards findings or fact in cases where the Lower Court has totally misconceived the evidence and come to an obviously wrong conclusion. (II.R. 8 Bom. 197, 11 Bom. H. C. R, 125; 4 Bom. H.C R. Or. 25.) But it is only very extreme cases which justify such an interference with the appreciation of fact by the Lower Court which heard the evidence and the Appellate Court which reconsidered its value. The words "material error cannot be held to include error in the appreciation of evidence. (I. L. R. 2 Mad. 38.) There must be a material error in Law (I.L.R.I All 139.) "The uniform practice" of the Court, says Mr. Justice Melvill; is not to exercise its power of upsetting a finding—a fact except for some very extraordinary reason—and the circumstance that the Court itself might have come to a different conclusion is not such a reason." I do not think any of the present cases call for revision on that ground. The main error raised upon in all these six cases is, that the Judge did not apparently, in weighing the evidence, bear in mind the fact that all the evidence came from accomplice witnesses. I think it clear the witnesses were accomplices on their own statement. They had subscribed together in order to bribe the Government Classer either to return their lands as liable to a lower assessment, or to leave them undisturbed in their own work at a time when they were liable to be called out to assist at the Government Survey. In offering money for such a purpose they were, in the eyes of the law, abettors of the offence of bribery; and I do not doubt they were themselves aware they were liable to the Criminal Law in offering money to a Government servant for a corrupt purpose. By the law both of India and England the evidence of an accomplice is admissible, and even a conviction is not illegal, because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. (Section 133 Indian Evidence Act.) But the presumption allowed by illustration of section 114 (*b*) of Evidence Act that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless it is corroborated in material particulars has become a rule of practice of universal application. Judges now, in their charge, usually tell a jury that under ordinary circumstances it is unsafe to convict on such evidence without the substantial corroboration of independent evidence. A Judge who combines the functions of judge and jury is equally bound to scrutinise to accomplice evidence with great care and to consider whether there is any corroborating evidence when the main evidence is of an accomplice character. There may be, however, cases of an exceptional character in which the accomplice evidence alone convinces a Judge of the facts required to be proved and section 133 would support him if he acted on that conviction without the corroboration usually insisted on. But it must clearly appear in the Court sitting in revision that the character of the witnesses was present in his mind when the Judge or Magistrate came to such a conclusion. Then comes the question. Are these cases of that exceptional character? Accomplice evidence is held untrustworthy for three reasons. (1) Because an accomplice is likely to swear falsely, in order to shift the guilt from him

I should certainly on this and the other cases order a new trial. But in the actual circumstance of the case I think the conviction and sentence must be reversed. The Seelig case is supported by a large body of witnesses, but they are almost all of the cultivator class and accomplices. The corroborative evidence is of shop-keeper who advanced money to the cultivators, who supplied food to the classer, but there is no distinct corroboration of the main incriminating fact that the money reached the classer. Neither the Magistrate nor the Judge considered the evidence from the point of view of its being given by accomplices. I would reverse the conviction and sentence. In the Sanathal and Jewanpura cases the Magistrate shows clearly by his judgment that the fact of the witnesses in the case being accomplices was present in his mind. He says that under Section 132, of the evidence Act, "the Court has to determine whether there is inherent truth in the statement of the accomplices which verify the statements in both cases." The Magistrate then finds in the accomplice evidence the inherent signs of truthfulness which he properly describes as necessary conviction. It must be remembered that in all these cases no presumption arises of a conspiracy to ruin the classer. The cultivators only made their statements of what happened when interrogated by the Government officials and if they had a grudge against the classer they would have made those statements long before. It must also be remembered that the degree of criminality in their offering money to the classer must in their eyes be slight, and their fear of punishment equally slight. This is not one of those cases of accomplice evidence where the accomplice would save his own neck or his own liberty by falsely accusing some third person. He might have saved himself all further trouble by denying all knowledge. However he did admit that he paid money to the classer. The sole ground why that statement should be received with caution is that he made it at the instance of the police. But the ordinary ground for doubting the evidence of accomplices, to without they will try to throw the guilt upon others does not apply in this case, as they were not subject to any accusation whatever. I do not, therefore, think there is any ground for our interference in revision because the Magistrate acted on accomplice evidence. But there is the further question whether these two classers are guilty, under section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, on the ground that one received the bribe in furtherance of a common intention of both. It appears that both were present when the money demanded by Motilal and arrangement made for its payment. And Maganlal was also present when the money was actually paid to Motilal. The Magistrate inferred from these facts and the other circumstances of the case before him that there was a common intention. I do not think in revision that we should interfere with conclusion, In the Bhawanpur case the Magistrate considers the question whether the witnesses are accomplices, but he comes to the conclusion they are not. His reason is that they paid in consequence of pressure and threats from the classer. The alleged pressure is not, in my opinion, the kind of compulsion which the law allows to be an excuse for the offence of abetting the acceptance by a public servant of an illegal gratification. The Magistrate, therefore, committed an error of law in not scrutinising the evidence as coming from accomplice witnesses. There is no independant evidence in the case of the main incriminating fact—the actual payment of the bribe. So much of the of the sentence has been suffered that no time is left for a new trial. I think the conviction and sentence must be reversed.

Mr. Justice Jardine delivered separate judgments in each of the six cases, which will be published in another issue. His Lordship differed from Mr. Justice Scott in the case against Maganlal and Motilal in holding that the accused should be acquitted, while Mr. Justice Scott was for confirming the convictions and sentences. That case, therefore, has been referred for the opinion of a third Judge.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

THE Superannuation Bill withdrawn on August 22 by the Government has been printed. Clause 1 repeals the power given by former enactments to add a number of years, for professional and other qualifications, to the period of service of a Civil servant in computing the amount of superannuation allowance to be granted to him, and by clauses 2 and 3 special annual allowances on the abolition of offices and allowances for special services are sought to be abolished. In the case of the abolition of an office the same allowance or gratuity is to be granted as might have been granted if the recipient had retired from infirmity. Under clause 5 superannuation allowances will have to be calculated on the average amount of remuneration for the five years next preceding the date of retirement. The age for compulsory retirement is fixed at sixty-five, but it will be competent to the Treasury and the head officer of a department to certify that the public service requires that a civil servant who has reached that age should continue in office for a term not exceeding two years, which term may be renewed within three months of its expiration by a certificate to a like effect. No person, however, can in any circumstances remain in office after attaining the age of sixty-nine. Clause 7 provides that where a person has served successively in two or more public offices the Treasury may, on his retirement, award to him a superannuation allowance of the same amount as might have been awarded to him if the whole of his service had been in the office held by him at the time of his retirement. The pension or gratuity of any person appointed to public offices after the passing of the bill is to be regulated by the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1887, except in the case of a person holding a political, judicial, or diplomatic office or a colonial governorship. Finally, every person who, between December 17, 1861, and June 4, 1870, entered the service of the Government as workman in a Government establishment and continues to serve therein until he is sixty years of age or retires on the ground of infirmity, is, in respect of his service during any period ending on or before December 31, 1889, to be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State.

INDIA: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS FAITH.

ON Saturday evening Mr. Durysamy David Pillay, an Indian lawyer and missionary, delivered a lecture at the Shaftesbury Mission School, Railton-road, Brixton, entitled "India: its People and its Faith." The lecturer has only been in this country a few weeks, but speaks good English. The principal object of his visit is that he may qualify himself here as a barrister, and having done that, his purpose is to return to India to labour among his countrymen. The burden of his discourse on Saturday was the evils which arose from caste distinction in India. In commencing, he claimed that India was one of the most important nations on the globe both from the vast extent of its territories, the number of its inhabitants, and its valuable natural products. Having briefly sketched the early history of India, he expressed his satisfaction that the country was at length brought under British rule. It was true she had once proved faithless, but she now tried to remain true, and he hoped that would always be the case, for he had great hopes for the future, and he believed India could be raised almost to the level of England if the Hindoos would but allow themselves to be taught by the English. Caste distinction might then be broken down to a great extent, and until it was, the progress of India must be slow. In this country the Queen could raise any of her subjects to the title of the peerage, but there could be no such promotions for Indians. Unless a man was a Brahmin he could never hope for improvement. There was no other nation in the world where caste was observed so strictly and imposed with such severe penalties as among the Hindoos. In Southern India, where the distinction was the strongest, if a man fell down ill in the street he would be allowed to die unless he received aid from a European, because no native passing would know his caste, and therefore would not go near him in case he should be polluted by finding he was of lower caste than himself. It was not at all an infrequent thing in India for persons to die on the roadside for the want of timely aid which was not given owing to the system of caste. Matters had improved somewhat under British rule, but even now it was only the most enlightened Indians who had advanced so far as to recognise their wives as equals. The Brahmins, as the purest, or supposed purest, race of Hindoos were the aristocracy of India, and their great aim seemed to be to keep the other races under their feet, and so long as these distinctions were kept up India would always be divided against itself. The lecturer proceeded to deal with native superstitions, giving many interesting instances of the absurd character of them, and then went on to speak of the religious beliefs of the different races, concluding by expressing his strong conviction that the future happiness of his country lay in its embracing Christianity and adopting more thoroughly European civilisation.

THE Queen is about to present a marble bust of herself to the Duke and Duchess of Portland as a marriage souvenir.

IT is stated, on good authority, that Queen Victoria has presented a life-size portrait of herself to Prince Bismarck as a mark of Her Majesty's special esteem.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S RESPITE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON Thursday evening (August 22) it was officially announced that the Home Secretary had decided to commute the sentence of death on Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude for life. There has been some surprise expressed that the decision should have been so long delayed, but these comments take no account of the exceptional difficulties of the case and the great labour imposed on Mr. Matthews in reviewing the evidence. General satisfaction is expressed at the commutation of the sentence. That, however, is not to be taken as equivalent to saying that there is any widespread belief—at least in Parliamentary circles—in the woman's innocence. On that point the great preponderance of opinion seems to be that the jury decided according to the weight of evidence. This, I am able to state, writes a correspondent, is the view of the Judge who presided at the trial. Though he did not say anything publicly as to how far he agreed with the verdict, he has since made no secret of his opinion, and it is that the jury were fully justified by the evidence in their deliverance. During all the time that Mr. Matthews has had the case before him, Sir James Stephen has been, I believe, an almost daily visitor at the Home Office. He has been for some days the guest of Sir M. Grant Duff in the country, but he has come up to town whenever his presence was required at Whitehall. He had been the recipient of large numbers of threatening letters, but these, it need hardly be said, have simply been handed over to the authorities, in many cases without being read by the learned Judge. In reference to the review of the evidence by the Home Secretary, I understand that Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Tidy were invited to attend at the Home Office, and to confer on the medical aspects of the case. This they did, and it is stated that the result of this conference was the main factor in inducing the Home Secretary to commute the sentence.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S PRISON LIFE.

With reference to Mrs. Maybrick's prison life, it is stated that she has not received any indulgence whatever, and is treated exactly as any other prisoner under similar circumstances, although she has scarcely been able to leave her bed since her condemnation, and has, therefore, been unable to take any outdoor exercise. Her medical attendants do not recognise in her condition symptoms requiring an exceptional diet, and she has all along been supplied with the ordinary prison food. So strongly has this rule been adhered to that when her mother, upon one of her recent visits, took her a peach she was not allowed to eat it. All letters addressed to the prisoner are, of course, opened and read before they are handed to her, and she is not permitted to speak of their contents to her mother unless they contain direct reference to that lady. A great source of grief to her is the knowledge that her two children are in the charge of Nurse Yapp, who opened the letter to Brierley, and by handing the document to Mr. Edwin Maybrick first directed suspicion against her. She deeply resents the handing over of her children to the custody of this young woman. The interviews with her mother take place as a matter of course in the presence of two warders, who perform the duties devolving upon them with as much consideration and delicacy as possible. The governor of the gaol also had shown to his prisoner all the kindness and consideration in his power; and the prison chaplain has been assiduous in his efforts to mitigate her acute mental suffering, so far as it is possible to do, with spiritual consolation.

THE CONVICT'S CELL.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *New York Herald* says Mrs Maybrick is attired in the common prison homespun garb of a blue colour, and lives in a little whitewashed cell, with a narrow, grated window. In one corner is a little pallet bed with no head-board. The poor woman's head is against the cold, whitewashed wall when she lies down. There are two chairs and a table in the cell; but no carpet, no fire, no curtains, and no lights after sunset.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

In the course of an interview Nurse Yapp made a remarkable statement. She says that on the Saturday before Mr Maybrick died, the waiting-maid, Mary Cadwalladr, was sent by Mrs. Maybrick with a written prescription to be made up at the shop of a local chemist. The girl returned, and stated that the chemist had refused to make up the prescription on the ground that it contained a poisonous drug, and that no signature of a doctor was appended to it. This being so not only had he refused to make up the prescription, but he had also kept possession of the prescription. Although the girl Cadwalladr repeated this not only to other girls, but also to Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Hughes, this fact did not transpire in Court, nor was it referred to in any way by any of the witnesses. Alice Yapp also states that she herself told Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Hughes of the occurrence on the Wednesday morning, some hours before she had made the discovery of the contents of the letter to Brierley. Her avowed reason for not mentioning it when in the witness-box is that she was not asked about it either by Mr. Addison or Sir Charles Russell, and she did not then know what great importance would have attached to such a statement. Mr Cleaver, the prisoner's solicitor, in reply to a question, said he was aware of the incident mentioned. The prescription was an unfinished one by Dr Humphreys, and the chemist detained it, saying he would give it to the doctor when he called.

THE TABLEMAID'S EXPLANATION.

With reference to the above statement, Cadwalladr has given an explanation which places the matter in a very simple light. She states that when she took the prescription to the chemist, he told her to go back and ask Dr. Humphreys to put his name to it before he could make it up. When she got home, Mrs. Maybrick said she had given her the wrong paper, and handed her another prescription, which was for a bottle of meat juice. She thought she remembered the doctor saying something about the unfinished prescription starting with some poison. She had made the above statement to the police when her depositions were first taken, but they did not deem it of sufficient importance to examine her on it. She further stated that on the Sunday after the races her master said to her, "Oh Mary, I have nearly poisoned myself with an overdose of medicine." She denied having said anything to Mrs. Briggs about the wrong prescription, and does not know what ground Yapp has for making the statement now.

BELATED EVIDENCE.

It is now positively asserted that a well-known Liverpool gentleman handed in at the eleventh hour a communication to the solicitors for the defence, alleging that on the day of the Wirral races he asked Mr. Maybrick how he was, and received the reply, "Oh, beastly bad; I have taken an overdose of that poisonous medicine." The informant on being told that his information came too late to be used in evidence at the trial, excused his delay by saying that he did not want his name to be mixed up in the case.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM.

There has been considerable discussion lately as to the source whence the funds required for the defence of Mrs. Maybrick proceeded. The total expense incurred, including the fees and retainers of counsel, the fees of scientific witnesses, and the other ordinary expenses of a great trial, reached a very large figure. As has already been stated, the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company, of London, Liverpool, and New York, in whose office the life of the late Mr. James Maybrick was insured, advanced to Mrs. Maybrick, on account of the policy, the sum of £200, and this went towards the fund of her defence. Other sums were obtained from sympathetic friends both here and in America. As is usually the case, the sale at Battlecrease House was carried out under the direction of the executors of the deceased gentleman, and part of the proceeds of the sale was devoted to the defence of Mrs. Maybrick.

THE *Oriental Travellers' Gazette* states that the Shah on his English trip was a Cook's tourist. Messrs. Cook and Son were authorized by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, on behalf of the English Government, to make the whole of the arrangements necessary for the conveyance of His Imperial Majesty the Shah and suite from the time they left London on July 7th, until the departure from Portsmouth on July 29th. These arrangements necessarily involved a very considerable amount of personal labour, the correspondence and details of which were conducted by Mr. F. H. Cook, and the travelling arrangements were worked out under the personal superintendence of Mr. T. A. Cook, who accompanied the special trains conveying H.I.M. the Shah and the chief ministers throughout the entire journey, at the close of which the Shah personally thanked him for the admirable manner in which the whole service had been conducted, and as a recognition of his appreciation conferred upon him the Order of the Lion and the Sun.

THE Queen has been rather troubled with rheumatism and insomnia again lately. Her Majesty has been ordered to take scarcely anything besides whisky and Apollinaris, as it is found that that pleasant and wholesome combination is most beneficial to her. The black crutch walking-stick has been, says the *Ladies' Pictorial*, painfully *en évidence* since the Queen's return from the North, but except for this Her Majesty's health is as good as it usually is in the summer.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

ADMIRAL BAIRD'S Achill fleet sustained a serious disaster on Saturday (August 17) off Cape Ushant, from the effects of which it was thought it would be unable to effectually recover. According to the *Daily News*, Admiral Baird had planned a surprise movement against the English coast which was to begin by an apparent dispersal of his fleet in different directions. Six of his ships were to steer south until they were well out of sight, and then suddenly double and unite off Hastings, and proceed to harry the coast before the astonished defenders of this kingdom could concentrate a sufficient force to stop their course. They were, however, so successfully watched by Admiral Tryon, owing to the low rate of speed at which they moved, and they kept such loose order, that on Saturday the battleships Camperdown and Hero, and the belted cruiser Immortalite, sailed right into the midst of a powerful squadron of nearly double their number, with which Admiral Tracey was prepared to receive them. The Rodney, the Howe, the Warspite, the Thames, and the Marathon chased, and after a brilliant action captured the three ships named, while their consorts, who were late at the rendezvous, were glad to escape to Queenstown. The correspondent of the *Daily News* (who was on board the Hero) says that this disaster was due entirely to the fault of the general scheme under which they had been ordered to proceed. The *Times'* correspondent (on board the Northumberland) considers that "an enterprise which, however more hazardous, was not without the promise and potence of great and striking success, would not have failed so disastrously if Admiral Baird had been able to conduct it in person." The three ships represent a money value of a million and a quarter sterling. Their united complements amount to some twelve hundred men, and in Captains King, Fellowes, and Hammond, the Achill navy lost three of its most brilliant officers.

FROM THE VICTORS' POINT OF VIEW.

Saturday, the 17th, writes the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent on the Howe) came in slightly wet and hazy, as we still cruised in sight of the Rodney, Neptune, and Conqueror midway between the Lizard and Ushant. About 7 a. m. the weather cleared and the sun came out, feebly at first, it is true, but later on brightly and warmly. Lieutenant Stuart Nicholson, who was on the bridge, spied a suspicious stranger hull down bearing S. W. and over seven miles distant. Rear-Admiral Tracey, whose flagship, the Rodney, was ahead and not far off, was informed by signal of the find, and he at once rejoined, "Chase suspicious craft." The Howe forged onward, working up her engines from fifty to eighty-four revolutions a minute within half-an-hour. With engines of 11,000 to 12,000 horse-power, such as are in our first-class battle-ships, it is risking too much to put on such masses of machinery at full speed too rapidly, besides being apt to run down the steam unless previous preparation has been made for rapid going. The stranger must have seen the signalling, or noticed that chase was given, for she at once commenced running away. Meanwhile the Rodney and Neptune hurried on, and the Howe gathering way overtook the last-named, and soon left her and the Conqueror far in the rear. By 8 a.m. it was seen that there were two suspicious craft ahead, and although their hulls and every part of their superstructure, including their masts, boats, and windrails, had been painted black, their unalterable shape proclaimed them to be respectively the Camperdown, a first-class, and Hero, a second-class battleship of the Irish fleet. "Chase enemy," was Rear-Admiral Tracey's next order, and this was signalled all down our line, each ship forging ahead at full speed, and throwing cataracts of seas over her bows. The Rodney, Howe, and Conqueror fairly buried the fore decks in the blue water, the sea running along past the barbettes of the former and the turret of the latter in solid volume, leaping in waves, even upon the guns themselves at times. There was a long, heavy head-swell, but not a particularly rough sea, and to the contour of the ship's foredecks, together with the high rate of speed the vessels were going at, must be ascribed the constant shipping of such vast quantities of salt water. Tons of it found its way through the chain openings into the fore main deck. The ponderous inrushes of water were annoying, as they retarded speed, but were not otherwise serious. At 8-30 a. m., one of the enemy's belted cruisers, the Immortalite, as we afterwards discovered her to be, was made out on the starboard fore-quarter of the Camper-down. All three ships were heading towards Ushant, and although we were gaining but slightly on the two leading ships, the Hero was "coming back" rapidly. On we went in pursuit, picking up away off on our starboard three of our own ships, the cruisers Forth and Medea, and the swift second-class (temporarily rated) battle-ship Warspite. At 8-50 these three were 5,000 yards off, but were coming on full speed in a diagonal line towards us. Signals were made to the Medea to hasten back with the news to Admiral Tryon that we were in close pursuit of the enemy. She instantly went about, and sped away on that mission. Then our second-class cruisers, Melpomene and Marathon, came bowling along easily on the starboard quarter, and quietly got into zigzag line behind the Forth, which was in front of all our ships, and the Warspite. At the same moment, the haze having dispersed, the greater portion of the British fleet were seen eight miles away to starboard, steaming their fastest to join in the chase. They were in line abreast. On the starboard the Hercules, then in successive order Undaunted, Invincible, Shannon, Black Prince, Northampton, and Mercury. All except two of them are of the old square-rigged masted type, and they loomed up in stately grendeur, as with white foresails spread to the breeze, they came bearing down. The Hercules signalled for us to keep on, and then she and her imposing but rather out-of-date consorts faded little by little until they passed out of sight of the fleeter ships engaged in the chase. They were doing their best, probably ten to eleven knots, but the Rodney and Howe were going over fourteen, while the Warspite and cruisers, once fairly set a-going, could do better still.

THE CAPTURE OF THE HERO.

From the Hero, a correspondent of the *Daily News* thus describes the capture of that vessel:—At five o'clock on Saturday morning, when it was only just light, I was aroused by the report that a hostile cruiser had been sighted to the south-west. We endeavoured to avoid her by swerving a little to the northward, but a thin mist came down, and when it lifted another cruiser was sighted to the north-east, and soon afterwards the enemy in force was discovered in the same quarter. Our commander, Captain Fellowes, at once ordered full speed, and shaped his course with a view, if possible, of picking up one or more of his consorts. In the interim the enemy drew on, and we were able to distinguish among the vessels in chase the battleships Rodney, Howe, Conqueror, Neptune, and Warspite, and the cruisers Thames and Marathon. They were coming on under press of steam. We were so fortunate in the course of about an hour as to pick up the powerful Achill battleship Camperdown (Capt. Richard King) and the belted cruiser Immortalite (Capt. Hammond,) but we looked in vain for any more of our friends, and, surrendering all idea of forcing our way through, we resigned ourselves to flight, and made up our minds to lead the foe as good a chase as we were capable of. The enemy was yet miles away, but the smoke from his numerous ships showed up thickly on the eastern horizon, and it was clear that he was doing all he knew to come up with us. Ahead of him were the Warspite and Thames, which approached us hand-over-hand on our starboard quarter, but until breakfast time there still appeared to be a fairly good chance of our ultimate escape. The speed of the Rodney and Howe was, we quickly noticed, too much for their heavier consorts, which gradually fell astern. On the other hand, we soon realised that our consorts the Camperdown and Immortalite, easily outsteamed us, and that we owed it entirely to the chivalry of the captains that we were not left behind.

FIRE OPENED.

At a quarter-past ten o'clock (the correspondent continues) the chase still gaining, we went to quarters and got ready for action. If the impending fight had been a real one, I do not believe that any officer or man concerned could have shown a more anxious interest in the result. For once the English seemed indeed to be our enemies. Five minutes later the Camperdown, which had forged two or three miles ahead of us, and was comfortably holding her own, altered her course six points to starboard, and then signalled to us that she had slighted the Collingwood. At that moment the Howe was seen coming up on our starboard, and the Rodney on our port quarter, while the Warspite and Thames were not very far away on our starboard beam. Far ahead with the Camperdown was the Immortalite. The Camperdown's signal produced a faint cheer among our fellows. Had the Collingwood been really bearing down upon us she would have enabled us to turn the tables upon our enemies, for we should have then had at our disposal a distinctly superior force; but, alas! Captain King's signal was only a permissible ruse de guerre calculated to deter the enemy, and as soon as we realised this our momentary elation gave way to a corresponding fit of depression. All that we could now do was to make a good fight of it, and when at half-past ten the Rodney opened fire we pluckily replied from such guns as we could bring to bear. Unfortunately our only heavy guns were in the single turret forward, and we were thus unable to use them unless we yawed. Moreover, we were now pressing through a head sea with every pound of steam that we could get out of the boilers, and the waves broke in tons upon our low forecastle, the green water churning itself into foam, and dashing up its white spray over the turret, and even as high as the bridge, where we were all standing in breathless excitement. The engines worked marvellously. The engineers even managed to get out of them more revolutions than had been obtained at the trials, and we drove through the seas in magnificent style. But the weight of water on our bows seemed at times to bring us almost to a standstill for a moment, and our speed was not, I fear, commensurate with the really gallant efforts that were made in the engine-room.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

Nearer and nearer came the enemy on our quarters. They were not firing into us from the 67-ton guns in their barbettes. At each discharge there was a huge jet as of a myriad entangled threads of white smoke. These gradually widened in the sunshine, thickened into a rounded mass of vapour, and then sailed slowly off to leeward, and there dissipated. Meanwhile the spray over our plunging bows grew in volume, and gleamed with all the colours of the rainbow as it sped aft with a swish. The fate of the Hero now seemed inevitable. She had a first-class battleship close to her on each quarter, and her consorts, although they were doing their best to help her by firing at her foes, were fully three miles ahead. At this juncture Captain King tried a new ruse. He caused the Immortalite to stop her engines and to signal that she was not under control. At once the Warspite, which was still on our starboard beam, quickened speed and prepared to cross under our bows in order to seize the supposed lame duck. She was followed by the Thames, but no sooner were the cruisers fairly in chase than the Immortalite started off again at full speed. The ruse had succeeded. The Warspite and Thames continued in wild pursuit on our port bow until they and their quarry were nearly hull down. Then Captain King, who throughout behaved in the most loyal and brilliant manner to his colleague, Captain Fellowes, executed a manœuvre which, I think, caused the hearts of all of us to beat with accelerated speed. His device had rid us of the Warspite and Thames—both of which by the way, we claim to have put out of action by our fire.

A BEAUTIFULLY-EXECUTED MANŒUVRE.

He and we had now only the two great battleships to contend with. They were hanging, as before, upon our quarters, and we had, of course, suffered terribly at their hands; but there was yet plenty of fight in us, and while they and we were much knocked about, the Camperdown, the equal of any of them, was practically untouched. Here was her captain's opportunity, and nobly did he seize it. Suddenly altering his course eight points, he bore down upon us all at full speed, heading directly for the Howe. At a distance of only a few cables from her he turned quickly to port, handling his ship in the most beautiful manner, and gave the Howe the contents of his two after 67-ton barbette guns. Then, without perceptible diminution of speed, he swept across our bows, swerved slightly towards the Rodney, and treated her in the same fashion, afterwards placing himself on our port bow and continuing his deadly fire. It was a most loyal, seamanlike, and beautifully executed act, but it involved, according to the decision of Lord Charles Scott, the umpire who was on board the Howe, the sacrifice of the gallant Camperdown as well as of the much-mauled Hero. This decision may, we hope, yet be reversed, but the immediate result of it was that a quarter to one, after several hours' running fight, we were at length put out of action.

THE FATE OF THE IMMORTALITE.

The chase of the Immortalite by the Warspite ended no less disastrously for the fortunes of Achill. The Immortalite, owing to the priming of her boilers, was at length caught. With her captor she rejoined us last night, and at eight o'clock this morning victor and vanquished anchored off Fulmouth, where we found Vice-Admiral Tryon, with his flagship, the Hercules, and a number of other men-of-war. It was some sop to our injured feelings to learn that the remaining ships of the Achill squadron of depredation—namely, the Anson, the Collingwood, and the Australia—had been chased, but not captured, yesterday in the Channel. I would add, with reference to the action, that the Camperdown, by repeating private signals, succeeded in decoying the Thames (Captain Burnell) within easy range of her guns, and then gave her a broadside which must have sunk her. The Camperdown also when she bore down to our assistance discharged torpedoes at both the Rodney and the Howe. The behaviour of all concerned cannot be too highly praised. In the Hero, from Captain Fellowes to the lowest boy in the ship, all worked their hardest and best.

ADMIRAL BAIRD BLOCKADED.

At six o'clock on Monday morning 19th ult., the following ships of the Achill squadron entered Queenstown:—The Northumberland, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Baird; Devastation, Australia, Mersey, Iron Duke, Curlew, Nymph, and Monarch. Four hours after the arrival of the Achill fleet four cruisers belonging to Admiral Tryon, supposed to be the Galatea, Undaunted, Narcissus, and Aurora, steamed past the outer limits of the port in an easterly direction, the weather at the time being very bad. Two of these cruisers came to about six miles south of Poor Head, presumably for the purpose of watching the movements of any of Admiral Baird's ships which might venture out of the harbour. Later on in the day towards three o'clock, seven war-ships, under the command of Admiral Tryon, approached the entrance of the port as far as Daunt's Rock Lightship, from a south-westerly direction. After lying some time under cover of a thick mist, a large steam pinnace was despatched from one of the ships to reconnoitre and ascertain whether any of the Achill fleet were still in the roads; but her presence being observed by the military at Fort Camden, a few heavy shots were fired from the guns of the fort, and the little craft quickly steamed off to rejoin the fleet. At five p. m. it was reported from the forts of Carlisle and Camden that eleven of the enemy's ships had blockaded the port.

A CHASE IN CHANNEL.

Under cover of a thick fog, the Anson, flagship of Admiral Irvine, and the Collingwood, which had been there since last Sunday evening, left Queenstown harbour before midnight on Monday, and succeeded in eluding the British fleet, who were watching in large numbers off the harbour. The two vessels were immediately followed by the belted cruiser Australia, and the three succeeded in making good their escape, notwithstanding the vigilant watch. A remarkable incident accompanied the departure from the harbour. The night was as thick and as dark as it could be, and to old tars it seemed impossible that any vessel could venture to steer through the harbour under the circumstances. To the surprise, however, of many who have watched the manœuvres with intelligent interest, the buoys marking the fairway were suddenly illumined towards midnight, and the huge warships steamed as easily out as if it were broad day. During the night the wind had changed from south to north, thus facilitating the ships in making their egress from port. After clearing the harbour the Anson and Collingwood steered towards Daunt's Rock, and then changed their course towards the south. The Australia, on getting outside the harbour, veered eastward and rounded Poor Head, bent on some secret mission. The following vessels of the Achill fleet were still at Queenstown on Wednesday morning—Northumberland, Devastation, Monarch, and Iron Duke, with the cruiser Mersey, the sloop Nymphe, and the gun vessel Curlew. The torpedo gunboat Rattlesnake left the harbour on Tuesday at two p. m. for the purpose of reconnoitring.

AN ALTERATION OF THE RULES.

Orders were received on Wednesday the 21st, from the Admiralty that the three Achillian vessels taken on Saturday were to return to their respective ports as captured. These instructions were tantamount to an alteration of the rules in the middle of the game, and seeing that the very last ton of coal at Falmouth was used in coaling them, and that a redistribution of the fleet was made on their being counted on this side, it is not too much to say that this order utterly upset, for the moment, the strategical and coaling arrangements.

A narrow escape occurred on board the Hercules on Wednesday night. According to the *Standard* correspondent, Commander Pocklington was stretching out of the gangway port to deliver a letter to a boat alongside, when the rope he grasped turned out to be a loose one, and down he went. By great good luck, as he fell the boat forged ahead, so that he only went into the water, and, being a good swimmer, he was soon up again on deck unhurt. The Commander is a general favourite, and there were great rejoicings when it became known that he had escaped such peril.

The Royal Artillery and Volunteers in camp at Shoeburyness turned out on Tuesday night on an alarm of an attack by a portion of the fleet, and a camp order was issued by the camp commandant on Wednesday complimenting the brigades on the soldier-like and prompt manner in which they obeyed the call and took up the positions assigned to them.

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto James Innes Rothney Dempster, Esq., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Medjidieh of the Third Class, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the Public Works Department of the Egyptian Government.

THE POSTAGE TO INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Saturday, August 17, on the vote for £4,752,563 to complete the sum required for the Post Office, Mr. H. Heaton argued that post cards should be sold at their face value. He pointed to a number of regulations which he said amounted to a public grievance, enumerating that which prevented an unsealed envelope being treated in the same way as a wrapper, and that in regard to the charges made for re-addressed letters. He held that the number of letter carriers who had been punished or dismissed for theft or irregularities showed that the Postmaster-General ought to adopt more careful and stringent regulations as to admitting men into the Post Office service. Turning to the administration of the Post Office in connection with our colonial relations, he had for years past pointed out that the postage of letters from here to India was 5d., and the postage from France, Germany, Austria, and Russia to our great dependency was 2½d., whilst the postage of newspapers was considerably less from France than from this country to India, and that the carriage of newspapers to Australia, 5,000 miles further, was cheaper than to India. He submitted that the proper way to encourage trade and to promote social relations with our colonies and dependencies was to reduce the postage instead of charging more than other countries did. (Cheers.) Having read certain correspondence which he had had on this subject with the Post Office authorities and the Treasury, he said it showed that the Post Office was not alive to the importance of keeping up communications with the various parts of the empire, and the House would be justified in taking stringent action to compel them to reduce the rates to India to those of foreign countries. The facts were so unanswerable that the Postmaster-General admitted that the anomaly was one he very much regretted, and in utter despair he seemed to say to to himself he would continue to hold office and throw all the blame on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. While on this subject he would call attention to a matter which held up the British Post Office to laughter and contempt. There were in Shanghai a French, a Russian, German, and an English post-office. It would hardly be believed that the postage to India from Shanghai by any of the first three post-offices named was 2½d., whilst by the English post office it was 4d. and 5d. The anomaly was so extraordinary that people could not understand how it should be tolerated. From Zanzibar in the same way letters reached him, every one stamped with a French stamp, and people could hardly credit it that the Postmaster-General had taken no steps to remedy this state of things. Even at this last hour of the session he must enter his protest against the Post Office vote, and, however much he respected the Postmaster-General in his private capacity, he still thought the faults he had pointed out in regard to postal administration both at home and abroad were unworthy of him. Mr. Woodall hoped the Postmaster-General would be able to remove some of the irritating restrictions of the circular post. Sir W. Marriott appealed to the Postmaster-General to make an attempt to reduce the postage to India. The Post Office was too much dominated by the Exchequer. Sir R. Lethbridge testified to the universal feeling of dissatisfaction in India in regard to the postal arrangements with this country. Mr. Sexton complained of letters being opened in Ireland during transit through the post. Mr. Parnell had assured him that his private letters, even those addressed to him by his mother in America, had been opened.

Mr. Raikes pointed out that the price of postcards had been reduced from 8d. per dozen to 6d. for ten, and that more than the whole saving on Messrs. De la Rue's contract had gone into the pockets of the public. No doubt they still made a charge for the material of the cards, but they were not in a position to present the public with the cards when they believed that the half-penny post was carried on at a loss to the revenue. To permit circulars to be posted for a halfpenny in unsealed envelopes would involve a considerably increased staff in order to ensure the necessary surveillance. He admitted that the present warrants relating to circulars were full of anomalies, and he would make the subject one for consideration during the recess. As regards Post Office offences, they formed but a small percentage to the number of employés, and he had lost no opportunity, where he could fittingly do so, to deprecate heavy sentences. He did not propose to go into the question of postal charges between England and India and England and the colonies. It was, after all, a question as between the taxpayer and the letter-writer—whether the country was prepared to make a sacrifice of revenue and to incur additional cost in the carrying on of an unremunerative service. When the House had come to a conclusion to carry on such a service, the Post Office would of course be prepared to give effect to the decision of the House. But it was rather hard that the Department should be approached in such a way as to make it appear that they were hampering free communication between Great Britain and her dependencies. The Department endeavoured to do their duty in the matter upon the express line adopted by Parliament, and they could not afford to make any sacrifice in this direction. When the time came to discuss the matter fully, it would be seen that there were very many considerations entering into it apart from the convenience of persons who wrote letters. The revenue actually suffered in the conveyance of newspapers to India at the present rate of postage. The newspaper postage from France to India was carried on at a small profit. For every newspaper going from England to India the Department had to pay transit rates through France and Italy before it reached Brindisi; and for every newspaper that went from France to India they paid no transit rate between France and Brindisi, but they received a free postage from France for the rest of the journey, and the revenue did not lose, but rather gained. He should be very glad to fall in with the suggestion of the hon. member, if it were possible; but sentiment was not everything in business, and, dealing with it from a business point of view, it was necessary to point out that there was rather an advantage in this practice. As regarded the complaints of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, he could assure him that no one had been authorised to open letters in any Irish Post-office during the time he (Mr. Raikes) had been in office. If any letter had been opened, it was not only without consent, but involved a flagrant breach of the rules of the Department. It was just possible, he thought, that the letters referred to had been opened in America.

Mr. H. Campbell affirmed that during the proceedings of the Special Commission his letters were constantly opened and detained for a day or two at a time. The vote was agreed to, as was the vote for the Post Office Packet Service. Progress was then reported.

BOULANGISM IN LONDON.

A DEMONSTRATION of sympathy with General Boulanger, and of protest against the sentence recently passed upon him and M. Rochefort and Count Dillon by the Senate, took place at the General's residence in Portland-place on Sunday (17th ult.). About 500 persons, including many ladies, adherents of the French Republic settled in London, attended. In replying to an address, General Boulanger thanked those present many times for the kind words they had uttered. They had come to him that day to try to take away or soften the bitterness of the attempt to crush him and his friends made by his political enemies in the Senate. Of what use would it have been to appear before such a court and deny the charges? They were condemned before the court sat. He only asked good faith from the French people, and the triumph of the present rulers of France would soon be past. These instructions were tantamount to an alteration of the rules in the middle of the game, and seeing that the very last ton of coal at Falmouth was used in coaling them, and that a redistribution of the fleet was made on their being counted on this side, it is not too much to say that this order utterly upset, for the moment, the strategical and coaling arrangements.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

IN the House of Commons on Friday (23rd ult.) in answer to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: Mr. Howell was never appointed Resident at Hyderabad. He was, in March, 1883, directed to officiate as Resident during the absence of the late incumbent of that office, and he continued in the temporary post until a successor was appointed. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that the non-appointment of Mr. Howell to the permanent office was due to any difference of opinion with the Nizam's Ministers in respect to the Deccan Mining Company. The Secretary of State has not disapproved of the arrangements made. He has no doubt that the Viceroy in selecting an officer for the important post of Resident at Hyderabad has exercised the discretion vested in him with due regard to the public interest.

BURMESE FORESTS.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether sanction had been accorded by the Secretary of State to the concession of a monopoly in the working of the forests of Upper Burmah to the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation; and whether the correspondence on this subject with the text of the contracts or agreements between the Government of India and the Bombay-Burm

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

FRIDAY (August 16) being the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, in which the Persian First Dragoon Guards, now the Queen of England's Own, took so prominent and glorious a share, the officers celebrated the day, as usual, by a banquet, which was honoured by the presence of the Emperor. Among the guests of the regiment were several distinguished persons who had previously been connected with it, including Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Count Herbert Bismarck, as well as the whole staff of the British Embassy, headed by Mr. Beauclerk, interim Charge d'Affaires, and Colonel Frank Russell, late of the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, Military Attache. Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, briefly proposed the health of the Queen of England, as the new chief of the regiment—a toast (writes the *Times* correspondent) which was drunk with enthusiasm—while Colonel Von Kotze called for a bumper in honour of the Emperor. The motto of the First Dragoon Guards, he said, had hitherto been "Long live the King!" a motto under which the regiment had always brilliantly maintained its honour, and he was sure it would ever prove true to its new auspicious title of "Victoria"—a happy turn which was warmly received.

The Emperor himself then rose to propose the health of the Queen of England's Own Regiment. The spirit, said His Majesty, which the Dragoon Guards had shown on the bloody field of Mars-la-Tour, in sacrificing themselves to succour and save comrades of another arm, was the true spirit which should animate the whole army, and he hoped that it would always continue to be possessed by this feeling of devoted camaraderie.

On behalf of the British Embassy, Mr. Beauclerk said his colleagues and he himself would never forget the honour they had enjoyed in being invited to attend a banquet held to commemorate an incident that might well be regarded as pregnant with importance in the history of our times. Germany and Great Britain, united by the most ancient bonds of race and kindred, had marched together in unbroken alliance from the earliest period of their national existence. By land and by sea, too, they were now proceeding hand in hand to carry out the objects of preserving international peace, and furthering the progress of civilisation in all parts of the world. He was proud of the privilege of thanking them in the name of his great and gracious Sovereign for the cordial manner in which they had welcomed her as their chief, and for having afforded him and his colleagues an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the officers of Queen Victoria's Prussian regiment.

In proposing the health of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Colonel Frank Russell, expressing himself in fluent German, said that as an English officer he hailed the honour which had been conferred upon his Queen as an additional bond of union between the English and German armies which had already sealed their comradeship on several historic battlefields. The banquet was marked by much enthusiasm, and the Emperor honoured the members of the Embassy present with his special attention.

AN OUTBURST OF ANGER IN PARIS.

Colonel Russell's speech has caused an outburst of anger in Paris. The *Temps* discusses it in connection with Sir J. Fergusson's replies to Mr. Labouchere. The *Temps* reminds Sir James Fergusson of a speech he made some time ago as to the line Her Majesty's Government intended then to follow in regard to the Exhibition. It was that as a neutral Power Great Britain could not properly take part in a centenary celebration which a great minority of Frenchmen would not countenance; yet it was represented that the Exhibition festivities were to mark the pacific intentions of the French Republic. However, the excuse was not a bad one. What will serious and upright Englishmen now think of the indifference shown for a great neighbour's feelings in the demonstrative ardour with which the victory over her by an enemy was glorified by a Secretary of the British Embassy at Berlin, and by Colonel Russell? To place the conduct of these gentlemen in its true light, let us suppose that a French deputation were sent to a Boer banquet to propose with warmth the health of the heroes of Majuba Hill. What would Englishmen say? And yet such a proceeding would be no more than a parallel to the indiscretion shown at the Mars-la-Tour celebration.

Writing on the Emperor William's visit to England, the *Nord* (Brussels), the semi-official Russian journal, says this journey has intimidated nobody. The importance of the event has been exaggerated by a certain section of the Press, and the German Empire must, it seems, still rely upon itself alone. Speaking of the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin, the same paper says that it is evident that the maintenance of peace is everywhere desired, and that no agreement was apparently arrived at by the Emperors with a view to troubling general tranquillity.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN STRASBURG.

This will be a memorable week in the annals of Strasburg, writes a correspondent a few days before the mail left, for on Tuesday the Emperor William II., who is accompanied by the Empress, arrived there on his first visit to the reconquered capital of Alsace. The ostensible object of the Imperial visit is to open by brief residence a grand new palace, which, at a cost of about two-and-a-half million marks, has been added to the architectural glories of Strasburg. Of this new Imperial Palace, which has been raised on one side of the Kaiserplatz, the newspaper correspondents give glowing accounts, and on Tuesday night it was resplendent with the festive pomp which attends their Imperial Majesties wherever they make a first appearance. About half-past four in the afternoon their Majesties reached Strasburg, and were received with the due military honours, the crowd of notables on the platform of the station, including Prince Hohenlohe, the Statthalter, the Commander of the 15th Army Corps, with the Governor and the commandant of the ancient and "wunderschone Stadt," as Strasburg, is called by the Germans. The Emperor, having inspected the guard of honour, drove, escorted by a detachment of Uhlans, to the Imperial Palace. The streets were lined by the members of the trade societies and immense crowds of the inhabitants, who gave the Imperial party a most enthusiastic reception. Near the palace His Majesty was welcomed by the burgomasters of Alsace, while 400 country girls, dressed in their national costumes, were stationed near the entrance. On reaching the palace the chief civil and military authorities, the members of the State Council, the provincial committee, and of the district and municipal councils, were presented to His Majesty. The Empress gave a tea in the afternoon. A grand military tattoo was performed by the massed bands in the evening. It is needless to say that the presence of the Emperor in the capital of reconquered Alsace is now the theme of much patriotic yet not aggressive writing in all the German Press, which sees in the incident an additional guarantee that the Reichsland will never cease to be an integral portion of the Empire.

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF GERMANY.

On Saturday, August 17, a meeting, attended by from 200 to 300 indignant persons, was held in Berlin, to protest in the most energetic way against what it was pleased to call the high-handed and anti-German conduct of the English in Africa, wherever the two nationalities have interests in common. Dr. Ebert (writes the *Times* correspondent) opened the proceedings with a general denunciation of English ways in Africa, while Herr Staudinger, a traveller acquainted with the Niger-Benue territory, essayed to give a harrowing account of British sins and unrighteousness in that region. Paul Reichard then took up the tale to paint the woes and oppression of the Germans in East and south-west] Africa, while Professor Dr. Schweinfurth followed with a long and eloquent declamation about Emin Pasha and Dr. Peters, the prospects of the one and the perils of the other. Having thus listened for more than two hours to this touching tale of English injustice and despotism, the meeting, on the motion of Herr von Cuny, unanimously resolved to petition Prince Bismarck, praying him in effect to take note of all these crying acts of British wrongfulness, and to devise means of applying the "civis Romanus sum" principle in the protection of German subjects against the arbitrary conduct of their jealous and arbitrary English rivals. Admiral Fremantle's treatment of Dr. Carl Peters (adds the correspondent) seems to have been the chief cause of all this angry speechmaking and protesting, but the meeting also aimed indirectly at re-arousing dormant interest in the Emin Pasha Relief expedition, for the proper carrying-out of which about £10,000 are still wanted.

THE "NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE'S" ARTICLE.

In another article, inspired by the Foreign Office, the *North German Gazette* recurs to its article of a few days ago in which it deprecated the holding of any indignation meeting against England, such as actually took place at Berlin on Saturday. The text of the present semi-official sermon is formed by the following letter from Prince Bismarck to the Emin Pasha Relief Committee, in which his attitude to the expedition is set forth with admirable clearness:—"Friedrichsruh, Aug. 15, 1888.—I am very much obliged to you for your interesting communication with reference to the intention of fitting out a German expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, and hope that the committee may succeed in its patriotic efforts to carry out this difficult enterprise. At the same time, I regret that I cannot hold out any prospect of an Imperial subsidy to the contemplated expedition, as the means which are at our disposal in our Budget of the current year for the promotion of African undertakings have already been appropriated to the opening up of our protectorates, and therefore the proposal to grant Government money for a magnanimous aim, but one that is outside of our colonial interests, would not meet with success in the Reichstag. On the contrary, the expression of our readiness to lend Imperial money in such a manner would only have the effect of impairing the readiness of the Reichstag to vote funds for colonial purposes.—Von Bismarck."

BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

There was, it seems, more than appeared on the surface in the recent reports stating that the Bulgarians were about to proclaim the independence of their country. M. Stambuloff (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) was no stranger to the movement started by apparently unofficial committees for this object, and when about a month ago the question was openly raised in the *Ploydiv* of Philippopolis, the editor of that semi-official organ was certainly acting under orders from Sofia. However, the diplomatic agents at Sofia took alarm and telegraphed to their respective Governments for instructions. From London and Vienna came advice earnestly dissuading the Bulgarians from taking a step which would be fraught with many perils, and might, it was said, put the very existence of the nation in jeopardy. Upon this M. Stambuloff formally disavowed the independence committees and put a stop to their movement. But it was noticed that the semi-official *Svoboda* in gently reprimanding its contemporary at Philippopolis merely spoke of the movement as inopportune. The *Svoboda* has now published an article which will go far towards confirming the suspicions expressed in Russian papers that the proclamation of Bulgarian independence is very nigh at hand. The *Svoboda* is edited under the Prime Minister's supervision, and M. Stambuloff must be accounted responsible for the following lines:—"The idea of proclaiming the national independence has moved without agitating our people. This is but the logical result of recent events in Bulgarian history. The people who do not draw their inspirations from diplomatic sources believe that after so much struggling, labouring, and waiting the time has come when Bulgaria ought to be included among the regular States. They are growing impatient to be freed of the trammels which shackle our national aspirations. We must take note of the popular sentiment, and we commend it to the special attention of all who feel an interest in Bulgaria. This time the Government has been able to keep the popular impulse under control; but if our uncertainties continue, if the Powers whose business it is to take the initiative remain silent and are afraid to pronounce the name of the Sovereign of Bulgaria, if, in short, Europe is afraid of a certain barbarous diplomacy (Russia's), then the Prince of Bulgaria and his Government will be compelled by the force of things to bow before the popular will. We think that the probationary period has lasted long enough. Bulgaria wishes now to live at peace, with a regular settlement of its status as an independent nation. Thanks to our prudence no complications have occurred in Eastern Europe, and we hold that the Powers owe us some debt of gratitude for this. The non-recognition of Prince Ferdinand, whom we lawfully elected, is in a manner an affront to our national self-esteem, and we complain of it the more as the recognition seems to be withheld merely to humour the caprice of one single Power."

GRUEFF'S DECORATION.

The Czar has taken, what the *Times* Vienna correspondent calls, the extraordinary step of conferring the Commander's Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas on the Bulgarian ex-captain Grueff. This (adds the correspondent) is the man who took the chief part in the treacherous overthrow of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Since this event, which disgraced him in the eyes of every honourable man in his own country, Grueff has lived in Russia, and has several times organised plots against the Bulgarian Government. From these he has always escaped with a whole skin, leaving his dupes, however, to be imprisoned or shot, as happened at Bourgas, Silistria, and Rustchuk. The decoration bestowed on Grueff is a menace to the Porte, quite as much as an act of discourteous and blundering hostility towards the Bulgarian Government. One of the smartest things written on the subject is in the *Svoboda* of Sofia. After recalling that Grueff's sole claim to distinction lay in his having mutinied against his lawful Sovereign, the journal adds:—"Heaven grant that the Czar's throne may be surrounded by soldiers as devoted to their chief as Grueff was to his!" Another Bulgarian journal suggests that the Russian Order of St. Stanislas be henceforth called the Military Mutiny Order.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered from Belgium 30,000 Berdan rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges.

Some little uneasiness is felt in financial circles in Constantinople at the delay of the Bulgarian Finance Minister in remitting the payments on account of Eastern Roumelian tribute, which were due on July 13 and the 13th instant.

FRANCE.

THE CENTENARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

A few months ago the Paris Town Council resolved to invite the mayors of the thirty-seven thousand five hundred communes in France to participate in the celebration of the centenary of the Revolution. They were accordingly invited to come to Paris, to visit, free of expense, the great show in the Champs de Mars, to assist at performances arranged in their honour at the Opera and other subsidised theatres, and to dine with the President of the Republic. Thirteen thousand accepted the invitation. Dinner was served, and when that part of the business was over M. Chautemps, chairman of the Paris Committee, proposed "The Health of President Carnot." "No king," he said, "presided at this festival, but a citizen, who is one from ourselves. (Deafening cheers.) Paris salutes the mayors of France; the mayors salute with deep respect the good and honest man, our chief magistrate, on whom the country relies for the present and in whom it trusts for the future." (Cheers, and cries of "Vive Carnot.")

In the course of his reply President Carnot said that last year, on the morrow of the municipal elections, the Government of the Republic invited the mayors of the chief communes of France to celebrate the 14th of July, in anticipation of the anniversary of the immortal date of 1789, and they had an imposing manifestation of concord and union. To all the representatives of French Communes, to those who were before him, to those who were unavoidably absent, he, the chief magistrate of the country, the guardian of its Constitution and of its laws, addressed the cordial greeting of Republican France. M. Carnot referred to the Exhibition and its splendours, to the machinery gallery, which he described as "a veritable temple of modern genius," to the Eiffel Tower, and added that this manifestation of manly power and accumulated genius could not but impress them with the sense of the grand future that lay open before their country. The speech was loudly cheered, and the company soon after dispersed.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

A manifesto, signed by General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort, was published on Friday evening, August 16. It states that the judgment of the High Court is the result of a compact entered into between the Chamber and Senate in consideration of a promise given by the former to preserve the life of the Senate. "The result of the monstrous iniquity committed against us," continues the document, "is the defeat of universal suffrage, but this orgie of arbitrary rules, of calumnies, and prevarications is nearing its end, and, notwithstanding that fresh *coups d'etat* are being prepared in the dark, we have confidence in the firm attitude of the electoral body. We appeal to it, then, from falsehood to truth, from the Dictatorship of Mud to the honest Republic. Vive la France! Vive la Republique."

The *Debats* remarks that General Boulanger and his two friends, in this new manifesto, make no attempt to reply to the accusations brought against them. They confine themselves to invective. It thinks it amusing, however, to hear the correspondent of Buret and intimate friend of Mdme. Pourpre complaining that France has fallen under the "dictatorship of mud," and making an appeal to honest people.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday morning, 20th ult., M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, communicated to his colleagues the measures taken against the officers who, according to the evidence submitted to the High Court, were implicated in the Boulangist movement. In the active army, which counts 26,000 officers, fifty-nine had been guilty of taking part in proceedings of a political character, and had been dealt with according to the gravity of their offence with more or less severity. Twenty-two officers of the territorial army, also compromised, had been deprived of their posts, in some instances temporarily, and in others finally. Twenty-one non-commissioned officers—some of whom were on the active service list, while others belonged to the reserve—had been deprived of their seniority, cashiered, or punished with imprisonment. Eight gendarmes were to be placed on half-pay, and one civil employe of the Ministry of War had been discharged.

Referring to the statement contained in General Boulanger's letter of defence, that by means of an organised staff of secret agents he had succeeded in obtaining a copy of the list of spies in the employ of the Military Attache of a great Power, the semi-official Berlin *Post* says:—"Should, as the letter clearly indicates, the then German Military Attache be meant, we are enabled on reliable information to declare that a list of spies never kept at the German Embassy. It is, on the other hand, much more probable that General Boulanger made this statement because espionage plays an important role in the imagination of the average Frenchman, and because the General may have expected this 'list of spies' to create a strong impression on the great mass of the French people."

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

Since August 14, the day on which the state of siege was proclaimed, no incident of special importance has occurred in Crete. Order and security have been re-established in the district around Canea, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages have been enabled to return to their homes without having had to resort to arms. Measures with a similar object have been taken in the districts of Candia and Rethymno. In the Commune of Keramir, the Christian inhabitants have, through the intermediary of four delegates, made their submission to the commander of the military cordon at Keratizi, who received their professions of loyalty very favourably.

Despatches from Crete, dated August 17, report that the inhabitants of fifteen disturbed villages had proposed to submit to the authorities on the sole condition that liberty, life, and property would be protected. Shakir Pasha had replied with the full required assurance of a complete amnesty, and the populations have returned to their usual avocations.

Dzebat Pasha paid a visit to the insurgent leaders on August 19, and met with a good reception. No resistance is expected to the Turkish troops, whose action is confined to maintaining order pending the receipt of a reply to the insurgents' demands, which have been forwarded to Constantinople.

RUSSIA INTERFERES AND IS REBUFFED.

The proposal of M. Nelidoff to the Porte, that Shakir Pasha, in the work of restoring order in Crete, should avail himself of the assistance of the foreign consuls in the island, has been declined by the Turkish Government. Russian sympathisers in Constantinople, it is said, are endeavouring to minimise the failure of M. de Nelidoff by spreading the report that he made his proposal, not in consequence of orders from St Petersburg, but on his own account; but they have against them the fact that Privy Councillor Vlangali, the assistant of M. de Giers, made the same overtures to the Turkish Charge d'Affaires in the Russian capital. Had the Russian plan been accepted, the Cretan question could hardly have been settled for a considerable time to come, owing to the probable influence of the Russian Consul over Shakir Pasha, who for eleven years was Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The decision of the Porte in this matter goes to show that the Turkish Government is resolved to keep within the lines of policy adopted by the Allied Powers, so that Turkey may, in fact, be regarded as now practically, though not formally, an ally of the pacific Governments. Russia, it is nevertheless expected, will still persevere in her efforts to keep the Cretan question open.

UNEASINESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Notwithstanding the marked improvement in the condition of affairs in Crete, some uneasiness is still noticeable in official circles regarding the attitude of Russia (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says). Although Muscovite diplomacy takes care to impress upon the Sultan's Government its strong disapproval of Greek interference in the question, it nevertheless, only a few days ago, suggested that, as the Cretans really had some grounds of complaint, it would be in the interest of the Porte itself to instruct its provisional Governor to call the foreign consuls together and concert with them as to the reforms to be introduced. This is, of course, considered by the Turks as foreign interference with a vengeance; and as such the proposal was politely but firmly rejected almost before M. de Nelidoff had time to formulate it. The other ambassadors, meanwhile, confine themselves to urging the Porte to act with vigour to re-establish order in the island. Europe is just now in such an inflammable state that the smallest spark might set its surface in a blaze, and it is, therefore, a great relief to find that the tone of the latest report from the island is so encouraging.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, August 29.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col R Patch.
To be Maj—Capt G S E re.
To be Capt—Lieut H Wright.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg-Major—Surg C H Beatson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Capt—Lieut W H Lowry.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Maj G R Hodgson.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col C R Bradstreet, Mad Inf; Lieut-Col D W Inglis, Ben Inf; Lieut-Col D H Robertson, Ben Inf; Lieut-Col A Fitzgerald, Ben Inf; Lieut-Col R E Cox, Mad Inf; Lieut-Col W S Peat, Bo Cav.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Col E Austin, Mad S C, to be Assist Adjt-Gen for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut-Col W Stainforth, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt R C Andrews, Mad S C, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Gen for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Maj E C Browne, who has vacated the appointment.

To be Dist Staff Officers, First Class:—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Maj R K Ridgeway, V C, Beng S C, Dist Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Col M G Gerard, C B, resigned.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Maj C D M Gall, Royal Fusiliers, Dist Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Col. G. Rowlandson, appointed to command a district; Lieut-Col S E Rollaad, Mad S C, Dist Staff Officer, Second Class; Maj A G B Ternan, Beng S C.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Col. E. Cunningham, Bo S C, District Staff Officer, Second Class, vice Col. H. J. Hallows, who has completed his tenure of Staff Service.

To be District Staff Officers:—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Maj. R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, vice Maj. Ridgeway.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. A. G. Burn, Mad SC, vice Lieut.-Col. Rolland; Capt. H. W. Ind, R A; Capt. E. E. Forbes, Mad S C; Capt. C. M. T. Western, R A; Capt. H. S. Massy, Bengal S C.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. F. Stevenson, Bo S C, vice Col. E. Cunningham

The Queen has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts—Lieut E Waller, from the Border Regt; Lieut H N Waymouth, from the Liverpool Regt; Lieut A P Housden, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut H King, from the South Wales Borderers; Lieut G E D Elsmie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut F H Peterson, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut W B James, from the Derbyshire Regt; Lieut E A Stevenson, from the Leinster Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut—Lieut H E C B Nepean, from the Royal West Kent Regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut—Lieut A J W Browne, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut H L Gordon, from the Durham Light Infantry.

IT is rumoured (says the *Leeds Mercury's* London correspondent, that Sir H. D. Wolff will be appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs. It is well known that he is exceedingly anxious to avoid returning to Teheran.

THE Government have still several valuable pieces of patronage to distribute, writes a home paper. To say nothing of minor appointments, there are the governorships of Bombay and Mauritius, which will have to be filled within the next few months. For Bombay a home politician will most certainly be selected, and rumour is busy with the names of several likely aspirants for the office. The chief favourites (the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says) are Mr. Raikes and Lord Harris, and it is doubtful which of the two is most likely to be appointed. Mr. Raikes has the advantage of wider experience and higher official status, but it is not quite certain that he would care to relinquish his present position even for Bombay and 10,000*l.* a year. On the other hand, Lord Harris is likely to be willing to accept a governorship in India, with which country his family is connected by strong ties, and he may have been disappointed when Lord Connemara was sent to Madras instead of himself.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESH, SPEEDY, and CHEAP, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE cricket season is now most decidedly passing into the sere and yellow stage, and it will not be long ere we shall be able to estimate the gains and losses of the several counties, and accord the palm to whom it may belong. The rainy weather during the latter half of July and first week of August practically brought the season to a premature end. Do what one will, it is impossible to feel a genuine interest in the game when the skies are weeping, when all the talk is of "soft" wickets and "treacherous" wickets, and of bowlers who sometimes by favour of the ground and not through their own special skill, are able to "make the ball perform" so that the unlucky batsman is half out before he goes in. The season which opened so brightly has changed most disastrously, and we are once more reminded of the melancholy fact that England, whilst it has an abundance of weather, has no climate.

The cricket has been as variable as the weather, and even a committee of the Marylebone Club will find it difficult to account for the "in and out" performances of the various county teams. Yorkshire and Sussex, it is true, have performed consistently throughout, and—disregarding Sussex's solitary victory over Gloucestershire as too good to be true—we must acknowledge that the two counties have almost forgotten how to win a match. On the other hand, Nottinghamshire's career of victory has been chequered by only one defeat, that sustained at the hands of Surrey; while, as if to make confusion worse confounded, the Surrey eleven twice fall easy victims to an eleven which was soundly beaten by Notts. If we were to examine the returns in detail we should find fresh instances of inexplicable "form." Amid the confusion, however, and as we approach the end, two facts seem to emerge with tolerable plainness—one, that Notts will resume the position of the champion county; and the other that Lancashire will be a very good second, considering they have managed to beat Kent at Maidstone.

The representatives of the County Palatine have had a very successful week. There was not much cause for rejoicing in the victory over the feeble folk who are playing for Sussex. Watson and Briggs bowled throughout the two innings, and got rid of Sussex for 94 and 128. In the second innings Bean, the young Notts professional, played a splendid innings against the firstrate bowling, and showed what a really good cricketer he must be, but none of the "natives" could stay with him, and the representatives of Lancashire eventually won by an innings and 33 runs. There was only one bye—a fact which testifies quite as much to the excellence of the bowling as to the wicket-keeping, whereas Lancashire had 25 extras given to them.

The result of the contest with Surrey, however, was something to be genuinely proud of. It has been the agreeable duty of the Lancashire eleven of late years to lower the colours of Surrey just when they were flying highest, and their successes this year have been of the most decisive character. In the first innings none of the Northerners did anything brilliant, and the score off the bat—about 200—seems to be about all they can manage this year; but when it came to fielding their superiority to the Southerners was very marked. Every man was seen at his very best, and the best Surrey batsmen found themselves unable to get the ball away.

Mr. W. Read, who has done little this season, again failed to distinguish himself; and the real hero of the match on the losing side was George Lohmann, who not only bowled well, but also batted in a manner which showed that he possessed that indispensable quality which many of his comrades lacked—namely, courage. In the Lancashire second innings Mr. Hornby and Barlow failed, but Frank Sugg and A. Ward hit off the runs in a style which their former comrades in the Yorkshire eleven must have envied. Surrey gave 23 extras against three given by Lancashire, of which one was a no-ball and another a legbye.

Rain very seriously interfered with the play at Maidstone, where on the 19th of August on the Mote Park ground the return match between two of the most successful county teams of the present season was commenced in the presence of a good company of spectators. Kent went in at twelve o'clock, and were out at twenty-five minutes past three for 128. Mr. Patterson's superb innings of 54 was the feature of the batting. He was out seventh, at 111, and his 54 was made in two hours and five minutes without a chance. It was a very remarkable thing that all the ten Kent batsmen were bowled. Mold was in wonderful form, and was almost irresistable. He made the ball break at a great pace, and had quite a day of triumph. Barlow and Mr. Horaby for Lancashire put on 18 runs in half an hour, and the rain then set in in earnest and stopped further play.

On the second day (Tuesday, the 20th) only 202 runs were scored for the 10 wickets that fell. The ground was very soft after the tremendous rain on Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the bowlers had the advantage. The feature of the day was a long defensive batting display by Barlow, who went in first on Monday afternoon and carried his bat right through the innings for 51. He was in four hours and fifty minutes, so that he only scored an average of about 10 runs an hour, and was indeed three-quarters of an hour getting his last single. Sugg on the contrary hit 49 in 55 minutes, and Briggs, too, was only batting 50 minutes for his 34, in which were five fours, five twos, and four singles. Wright bowled splendidly, and repeatedly beat the batsmen, while Martin had extraordinary ill-fortune. He bowled particularly well, but most of the missed chances were of his bowling, and his analysis read one wicket for 58 runs.

On an exceedingly difficult wicket on Wednesday nine Kent batsmen were dismissed in 65 minutes for 47 runs, and Lancashire left victorious over their Southern rivals in a single innings with 35 runs to spare. The ground was drier than before, and Watson was unplayable, while Briggs was also able to do a great deal with the ball. The Kent men knew in the morning that they had no chance, unless there was more rain, and the rain did not come until the match had been over about ten minutes. This finished up Lancashire's Southern tour in triumph, the team having in succession beaten Sussex in one innings, Surrey by eight wickets, and Kent in one innings, and so placed themselves a good second to Notts among the great counties.

Yorkshire, as we have already remarked, has done nothing to redeem its reputation. Rather, it has plunged deeper into the slough of despond. The Tykes broke down grievously in their batting against the Kent bowlers, Martin and Walter Wright, and the visitors won by 82 runs. Peel worked hard for his side, but in the first innings not a man got into double figures. In their next essay with Middlesex, the Yorkshiremen made a little better appearance, but the draw was, in our opinion, rather in favour of Middlesex.

Nottingham have drawn with Middlesex. Mr. Nepean, the Middlesex slow bowler, was very successful in both departments of the game. In their encounter with Gloucestershire Notts were put out in the first innings by Grace and Woof for 87 runs, but in the second venture Shrewsbury and Flowers, by splendid batting, hit off the required runs, and Notts won by 10 wickets. Kent have beaten Sussex by an innings and 38 runs, the chief scorer being Mr. Marchant with 86 runs. Wright and Martin again were almost unplayable.

There have been some interesting game between minor counties, and Warwickshire has easily disposed of Somersetshire, Law playing a fine not-out innings of 106. With such batsmen as Law, Richards, and L. C. Docker, and such bowlers as Shilton and Pallett, the Midland county should come rapidly to the front. In the match between Staffordshire and Northamptonshire, Bull, for the last-named county, scored 123 runs. Playing for Cheshire, against M.C.C., that heavy but uncertain hitter Davenport scored 101 not out, and Bretherton bowled well. Warwickshire met more than their match in Gloucestershire, Grace and Woof being in excellent form with the ball, and the games between the two counties are now "even."

The following shows the position of the respective first-class counties up to date:—

	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	Total.
Notts	9	1	1	11
Lancashire	9	3	0	12
Surrey	8	3	0	11
Kent	5	3	1	9
Gloucestershire	3	6	2	11
Middlesex	3	5	2	10
Sussex	1	9	1	11
Yorkshire	1	9	1	11

TO THE DEAF. A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the Head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

LORD DUFFERIN AND HIS TENANTS.

THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN, accompanied by several members of their family, on Aug. 19, visited his lordship's estates in Killyleagh, where he was most warmly received. The Marquess was presented by his tenantry with an address in Killyleagh Castle, the seat of Colonel Hamilton, brother to the Marchioness, and the ancestral home of the Hamilton family. Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply, said:—

I am deeply touched by the kind welcome you have given me to a place which, all my life, has been associated with the pleasantest memories and the sources of my greatest happiness. I remember coming to Killyleagh as a child two or three years old, and from that time forth it has always been to me a place for which I entertain the greatest affection. But, independently of that, I cannot forget that upon every principal occasion of my life—on my coming of age, on my marriage, on my departure for Canada, and on several other occasions—the tenantry of the Dufferin estates, as well as the inhabitants of Killyleagh, have never failed to show me the utmost sympathy and kindness. It was, indeed, a most considerate thought upon your part, to enhance the pleasure I experienced on returning home to Ireland, to come forward in such numbers, and in such affectionate and kindly spirit, to welcome the return of Lady Dufferin and myself among you. I am happy to think that during the short period I have already passed at Clandeboye, I have been able to observe on every side the most unmistakable marks of the increased prosperity of the country and of the general welfare of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that there is no centre of population, no district through which I have passed, which has not shared in this satisfactory change; and I trust that we are now standing upon the threshold of an era of fresh and increased prosperity and advancement as regards all classes. Especially I desire to thank you, not merely for the flattering terms in which you have alluded to my public services, but for the kind way in which you have also referred to Lady Dufferin. (Applause.) I first knew her as a Killyleagh girl, and I certainly am able to join with you in considering that she has done great honour to the place from whence she sprang. (Applause.) As you have most truly said, my family and that of the Hamiltons of Killyleagh, have been connected by the closest ties of kinship and of interest for many generations. (Applause.) I myself entertained for the late Archibald Hamilton the greatest reverence and affection, and I am happy to think that Colonel Hamilton and myself are also united by an equal strength of friendship. (Applause.) It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to hope that those hereditary bonds will continue unrelaxed for many and many a generation, and that the tenants upon the Hamilton property will feel themselves as kindly regarded by my successor as they have always been by myself. (Applause.) As for the tenants upon the Dufferin estate, I hope to have an opportunity before I return to my duties at Rome, of paying them a visit and of being able to witness with my own eyes what I trust has taken place in the condition of every one of them. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I have also to thank you for the kind congratulations which you have offered me in connection with the marriage of Lady Helen with Mr. Munro Fergusson. (Applause.) It is a great happiness to me to know that the future destinies of my daughter will be in the hands of one in whom I have the greatest confidence, and who, I am certain, is in every way worthy of her love and affection. (Applause.)

THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR SUNDERLAND.

AN accident occurred on Monday night (Aug 19) at Ryhope Station on the North-Eastern Railway, about three miles from Sunderland, to the train known as the Leeds express, which journeys from Leeds to Newcastle. The train calls at Sunderland, and is due there a little after seven. The train was fairly well filled with passengers, who had been taken up at Harrogate, at Stockton, and at Wellfield. After leaving Wellfield Station, which is a junction of some importance, the train ran in good order until passing Murton Junction. A little way past this station an incline commences, and runs on to Seaton, after which the incline becomes very much steeper—so much so, indeed, that engines are always run with the steam shut off, and the train is thus left to run from Seaton to Ryhope with its own momentum. On Monday the train seemed to run harder and faster than usual. Indeed, the passengers were alarmed some minutes before the smash took place, and during the time they were wondering what was wrong with the train, several of them were suddenly and violently thrown from one side of the compartments in which they were riding, to the other. The cause was soon found to be that the locomotive and tender had leaped the rails and turned over on their right sides at a curve which commences immediately after leaving Ryhope. The engineman and driver had narrow escapes, and had to leap for their lives. The carriages, which numbered eight, and a brake-van, were detached, and ran on for about a hundred yards, oscillating and shaking terribly. All the carriages except the last were thrown off the metals, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The noise is described by the villagers as like successive reports of artillery, whilst the shouts and screams of the female portion of the passengers and the children, were of the most heartrending kind. Remarkable to relate there was no loss of life. Altogether about 36 passengers were injured. They reside in Leeds, Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil, Sunderland, Newcastle, Knutsford, Manchester, and various other places. The train was completely wrecked, and great damage was done to the permanent way.

In all fifty persons were injured in the accident. A large number, says a correspondent, writing on Wednesday (21st ult.), have been conveyed to their respective homes, whilst others remained at various houses in the Ryhope village. Six of the more serious cases are in the Sunderland Infirmary. The injuries are all cuts and fractures of the limbs, but there was only one case necessitating amputation. Several miraculous escapes are reported. A bridal couple on their honeymoon were uninjured, although they were in one of the carriages which were upset. A shipwrecked sailor returning home had one of his legs broken. In one compartment ten persons were knocked into a heap, and the top of the carriages was broken by a large piece of rail, but the passengers were not hurt, being only shaken. None of the injuries are likely to terminate fatally.

"IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS."

MR. JOHN WHITE, consulting chemist, of 97 Masbro'-street, Masbro', Yorkshire, writes:—"It gives me pleasure to report to you the following: Mrs. Mary Healy, 4 Orchard-street, of this town, is an elderly lady, and one of my customers, who has for a long time been a confirmed invalid from rheumatism and a combination of kindred ailments. To my knowledge she has tried all the advertised remedies, and has had the best medical advice, yet she remained completely crippled, and suffered the greatest agony. Having known Mrs. Healy a long time, she being a near neighbour of mine, and knowing her to be completely crippled, as above stated, you may judge of my intense astonishment when she walked into my shop one morning, not long ago, apparently completely cured, free from pain, and able to walk as well as any one. In answer to my astonished inquiry for an explanation, she reminded me that just twenty-four hours before, she had sent to my shop for a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. The first application eased the pain, and after the third application she was able to walk; she declares that she is perfectly cured, free from pain, and 'that St. Jacob's Oil is worth a thousand pounds per bottle.' The object of her visit to my shop was to request me to communicate at once to the proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil the facts of her case, and to ask them to give the same, together with her full name and address, the widest possible publicity, in order that others who are similarly afflicted, might be induced to try this wonderful remedy. This statement may seem to many like an advertisement, but to prove that it is not so, I will answer any communications addressed to me for farther particulars, and Mrs. Healy will be only too happy to do the same."

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING has left town for St. Petersburg, to attend the manœuvres at Tsarkoe Seloe, and on their completion he intends, "Atlas" says, going to the Caucasus to shoot.

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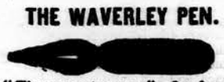

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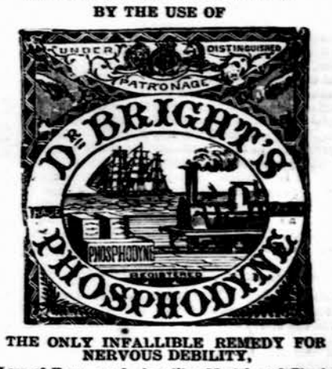

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